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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home. Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine---1866.

[We publish below a list of these Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as they have come to our knowledge. The list will be kept standing, and we hope the Secretaries of Societies not mentioned below will forward us the necessary information, including name of the person who is to deliver the annual address, that our list may be corrected so as to include all the Societies who are to hold Fairs this season:]

AROOSTOOK, at Houlton, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 26th and 27th.

FRANKLIN, at Farmington, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3d, 4th, and 5th. Address by N. T. True, M. D.

WALDO, at Belfast, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th.

OXFORD, at South Paris, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.

EAST SOMERSET, at Hartland, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 11th and 12th.

NORTH PENOBSCOT, at Lincoln Village, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3d and 4th.

KENNEBEC, at Readfield Corner, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3d and 4th.

KENNEBEC UNION AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL at Gardiner, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2d and 3d.

NORTH AROOSTOOK at Presque Isle, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3d and 4th.

BANGOR HORTICULTURAL, at Bangor, 1st—Wednesday and Thursday, Sept 12th and 13th; 2d—Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2d and 3d.

STATE EXHIBITION OF HORSES, at Augusta, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.

Town Shows.

JAY, at Jay Hill, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th

Indian Corn.

Indian corn has always held the first rank as a crop in most parts of Maine, yet it is perhaps as little remunerative, at the present time, as any. Were it not that it is the best crop with which to improve the condition of the soil, it is doubtful if it would be so generally cultivated as it is. It is the only reliable crop to which we can apply a large amount of manure, whose influence will be felt for a series of years. It is principally for this reason that Indian corn occupies so important a place in cultivation. Its very nature is such that it demands high cultivation. One cannot cheat corn out of manure and expect to raise a good crop. A good corn raiser will most likely be a good farmer in other respects. We have met with a few men who have made raising corn almost a speciality, but they could not help having stout successive yields of other crops, because the corn was so highly manured which preceded them. We are not aware that potatoes will really exhaust a soil more than corn, but the difficulty lies in the small amount of manure that potatoes will bear, compared with corn. Stuff a piece of land as full of manure, for potatoes, as we usually do for corn, and the next year's crop might prove as good as if planted with corn. We are aware that a contrary opinion prevails among farmers, and it may or it may not be correct. Correct experiments are not apt to be made on this point. There are many localities in Maine where corn is not at all profitable. In such situations it should be the great question with the farmer to commence with a crop in rotation which will bear the most manure to be followed by manure and other crops for a series of years before laying down to grass. Potatoes do well on newly broke up land, with a small amount of manure. In some localities this is followed by an application of manure in the fall, which is plowed in and then sowed the next year with wheat and then seeded down to grass. We have seen excellent results from this rotation. But unfortunately, we have but few situations in the older portions of the State where wheat can be raised. Rye will bear pretty high cultivation, and perhaps is as good as anything. The great objection to oats before seeding down lies in the fact that a good catch of grass seed is not so sure. After all, we are inclined to the time-honored custom of planting with corn, giving it a noble dressing of manure. It furnishes food for man and beast, and is certainly better for most farmers to raise it rather than buy it. It adds much to the beauty of a rural landscape to see the dark green acres of corn here and there in the distance.

September.

September has come with all its golden glories. The ripe grain has been nearly all harvested, and nature, during this month, puts on her yellow robes as if conscious of her being the time when she must be soon stripped of her covering, and herself become an emblem of changing times and seasons. It was called by the Norridgewock tribe of Indians, *mawina-kizous*, or the acorn month, because during this month they gathered their important crop of acrons. To us it is the month when we commence to harvest our corn, potatoes and apples to be completed in the next month. It is a grand month for the progressive farmer. He cuts his bushes, gets out rocks, builds stone wall, digs ditches when the season is dry, improves his buildings, plows up a piece of land, perhaps of pasturage, attends the town and county fairs, sends his children to a select school, and has an eye to his future plans. September may be a busy and valuable month to the farmer, or it may be one of comparative leisure. The weather is cooler, he has rested from the severe labors of haying, and with new life and vigor, he takes hold of his fall work in earnest. It is also the month when the farmer takes his wife and goes on a journey to see some child settled in a distant portion of the State, or in a neighboring State. This is right; no farmer or farmer's wife should always stay at home; they should go away occasionally and see how the world moves along. A farmer with his eyes open can see a multitude of objects to improve his mind, by watching the agricultural operations of others, and by waking up to these improvements, go home with a determination to put in practice what he has learned.

The Borers.

The borers have come. If you have young apple trees, now is the time to look after them. Neglect them a few weeks and some of them will be ruined. This year's crop of borers is now about half an inch in length, nestled in the bark just above the ground. Take a pointed penknife and you can easily get rid of them without injury to the tree, but if allowed to winter there, they will make a large, ugly looking spot in the tree and be much more difficult to eradicate. Go look at your young trees just as soon as you are done reading this note. We took out a score of them yesterday.

Fatten Early.

Begin to fatten the hogs early. Many farmers put this off till too late in the season; now is a better time to put on fat and growth combined, than in November; consequently, let their food be of such a character as shall combine the two qualities of fat and growth. See that they have food in abundance; a stinted supply of food will show itself even in their very bristles. In cold weather much of the food we give to animals is expended in keeping up the warmth of the body.

☞ If you have thrifty growing plum or pear trees, clip off one-third of this year's growth, then the fruit buds will develop for the next year, and new fruit purs will put out.

A Story---with a Moral.

A lesson of some consequence, not only to farmers themselves, but to all other men, no matter it whatever pursuit employed, may be gathered from a little transaction which lately came within our knowledge.

A gentleman of middle age, who had always been a farmer, had cleared up and improved one of the best farms in the State, erected new and convenient buildings, reared a family, and was enjoying the blessings with which he was surrounded, became possessed with an idea that he would sell his farm. Friends told him he could live so much easier to go into the village where he could have a nice house, a garden, keep a cow, and if he choose, a horse, and live like a gentleman on the interest of his money; that he advertised his farm for sale, and decided upon the latter course of life. He found no want of purchasers; and the farm was soon disposed of for a handsome sum. Then the stock, farming tools, &c., were sold, and the place that he had wrought with his own hands, the buildings he had built for his own convenience and according to his own notions, the spot where he had raised his family, and around which clustered so many dear associations, passed into the hands of strangers.—(We think he must have never read Buchanan Read's beautiful poem, "The stranger's foot has crossed the sill.") But be this as it may the old farm was sold. For a time the gentleman did not locate, as he desired to look round, find a place to suit him, and see where he could be happy the remainder of his days. At last he found a place that suited him, purchased it, and settled down to life again. But things did not go right. He missed his old farm and house, the silent but delightful company of his cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, the scenes where he had passed so many happy years, and the society of his old neighbors, tried and true; he grew discontented and was well nigh sick. His wife and daughters also, were not pleased with their new home, (it was half a mile from town, with a little land, and was what many would call a very desirable place.) Having remained long enough in his new place (he could not be said to have *lived* at all) to become satisfied he should never be contented, he resolved to have the old farm back again! He went to the man who owned it, paid him *five hundred dollars* more than what he got, took possession again of his familiar fields and groves, and having learned a wholesome lesson from his transaction, is now at work again upon his old farm, a happier, wiser, and if poorer by five hundred dollars, still a richer man than ever before!

This is the end of our story. The occurrences as stated by us are facts, and similar ones, we doubt not take place frequently. Many who get uneasy and discontended with their present condition, and are determined to change, may not afterwards be in a condition to enable them to buy back their old homes, but many would do it if they could. Our story has its moral, to farmers as well as to mechanics, and men in every pursuit in life; a moral which cannot be lost sight of, one which cannot fail to make its own application, and we therefore leave it with the reader.

New Publications.

GARDEN FLOWERS: How to Cultivate Them. A Treaties on the Culture of hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Annuals, and Herbaceous and Bedding Plants. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., author of Flowers for the Parlor and Garden. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. 1866. Illustrated; pp. 384. Price $3.

We can give no better idea of this volume than to quote a passage from the introduction: "The volume is not intended to teach gardening; but, a knowledge of the several principles of gardening—the preparation of the soil, the application of manures, the sowing of seed, the formation of hot-beds—being presupposed, it is proposed to teach the peculiar culture each plant may require, to give the soil in which it best succeeds, and to furnish a condensed list of species and varieties best adapted to garden culture, with the height, color of flowers, season of bloom, native country, and date of introduction of each. This first plan has been somewhat amplified; and all hardy plants, comprising trees and shrubs, have been included, until the present volume comprises short and concise directions for the culture of every plant usually met with in the garden, including trees, shrubs, and climbers." It is only necessary to add, that the volume is most daintily printed, upon heavy tinted paper, beautifully bound, and that the engravings and initial letters are finely executed and in appropriate keeping with the character of the book.

It will no doubt gratify our readers to be informed that the Messrs. Tilton have now in press, by this same author, a work on the "Cultivation of Hardy and Tender Bulbs and Tubers," and will be published in the same beautiful style as their other recent publications.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE. No. 1 of Volume V, of this publication, contains the doings of the meetings for January, February and March, 1866, and the following articles: Prodrome of a Monograph of the Pinnipedes, (seals) by Prof. Theo. Gill, Smithsonian Institute; Notice of a Foray of a Colony of Ants, upon a Colony of Black Ants for the purpose of making slaves of the latter, by J. A. Allen, Sprinfield; Synopsis of the Polype and Corals of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, by Prof. A. E. Verrill, Yale College. We know of no local organization doing so much for the natural and civil history of a county, as the Essex Institute, and its publications are worthy of general support. Terms of the Proceedings, $3 per annum; of the Historical Collections, $2 per annum. Address, Henry Wheatland, Secretary, Salem, Mass.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK. The Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the New York Central Park, showing the progress made upon the grounds during the year 1865, has been published, and we are under obligations to Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Park, for a copy of the same. It is an interesting document of 135 pages, and contains nine engravings and three maps. The illustrations, some of them being photographs, represent attractive places within the Park, and add to the interest of the report.

THE AMERICAN BEE GAZETTE. We desire to again call the attention of apiarians to this valuable monthly journal, as one that all intelligent bee-keepers should subscribe to and read. Published by E. Van Slyke, 180 Broadway, N. Y., at $1 per annum.

Encourage the Boys.

We are quite sure that our agricultural societies make a great mistake in not giving encouragement to the boys at our annual fairs. In most of them no notice is taken of the boys whatever. Now we think this is wrong. We talk about our boys leaving the farm for some other pursuit, and no wonder. We can conceive of nothing that would fasten a boy to home like receiving a premium for a pair of steers which he has raised. He would have a pride and a degree of stimulation that would lead him to do something better. We recently noticed that a Western society has offered various premiums to boys under sixteen years of age, and we think well of it. Boys will be men before we think, if exerting their influence in society as men, and the more we can encourage them towards acting like men when boys, in all that will be useful to them, the better citizens they will make. Encourage the boys!

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Practical Entomology.---No. 16.

DRAGON-FLIES. These insects, with which every farmer's boy is familiar, under the name of devil's darning needles, mosquito hawks, &c., belong to the order *Neuroptera*, family *Odonata*, genus *Libellulada*. There are several species common to Maine all of which are beneficial insects, rather than injurious. Their food both in the larval and winged state consists of other insects. They are aquatic, the larvæ living sometimes for years in the water in which they change to a pupa, which floats to the top of the water and the perfect or winged insect comes out.

"To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie,
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail,
He dried his wings; like gauze they grew,
Through crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew."

So writes the English poet laureate—a grain of truth and reality among the many pages of sentimental idealities which he has given to the world of literature.

APPLE-TREE BORERS. In the FARMER of August 16th, the editor's say, "now is just the time to watch for borers. They begin to lay their eggs this month." We think there may be a mistake here, for so far as our observation extends, the last of June and the month of July is the period during which the beetle deposits her eggs, and by careful search the minute grubs may be found hatched and eating the tender bark by the middle of August.

CORRECTIONS. In No. 14, for L. S. Prescott read L. P. Everett, Readfield; for Ripley read Riley; for plate 11 read plate 2; and for tree bugs read tree bugs. In several places the compositor has misspelled names of families and species, but in the case of uncommon names and scientific terms such mistakes are unavoidable where the writer has no opportunity to correct the proof.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Inclosed I send you a caterpillar which infests my orchard. It makes its appearance about the first of July. It attacks the outer branches covering the leaves with a fine thin web, feeding upon them and going from leaf to leaf until the branch appears from a distance as if dead. They do not devour the whole leaf, as the tent caterpillar does, but eat out the thin part. They call it the canker worm about here. I also send some moth-like insects which I found on the trunk of a young apple tree, clustered under a branch, their hinder parts sticking quite hard to the tree. Do they do any damage? They are something new to me and my neighbors. I would be pleased to hear from you in regard to these, in the FARMER.

Yours truly, C. B. PETTENGILL."

Hebron, Aug. 12.

NOTE. The last named insects are some species in the pupa state, and cannot readily be determined, but are probably not detrimental. The caterpillars referred to are a species which I have noticed a few of during the three past years, upon the apple tree, but this year they are more numerous and seem to cause considerable destruction. I have now some in a box, which I am feeding, hoping they will change to the perfect form or become moths soon, so that they can be identified, but from the lateness in the season when they operate I am of the opinion they change to pupa and pass the winter in that state, coming out as moths the next spring and summer. They are voracious, eating the upper and pulpy portion of the leaf, and leaving the veins and ribs so that a limb over which they have passed looks as yellow and sere as if parched by fire or killed by frost. They also eat the fruit or apple, as well as the leaf, and I have found a large colony of them on a balm of gilead, the leaves of which they greedily devour. They are not the canker worm, which is a looper and is a smooth caterpillar, whereas these do not arch the body in moving, and are covered with long hairs.

Since writing the preceding, I find that Harris describes these caterpillars under the name of the fall web-worm. (*Hyphantria textor.*) They remain in the chrysalis state during the winter and come out a moth in June. These moths belong to the family of insects called *Arctians* or tiger moths. It is of a white color without spots, feet blackish and fore thighs yellow, and measures about an inch and a quarter across the extended wings. The general description of some of these caterpillars now before me and which are nearly fully grown, is as follows: about an inch long, of a general greenish yellow color with black dots, black head and feet, and a broad black stripe along the back, with the whole body thickly clothed with black and drab colored hairs. We have given a detailed account of this insect because it is becoming a pest in our orchards. The moth almost invariably lays its eggs on the leaves near the ends of the limbs, and the caterpillars can easily be seen after they have commenced operations, and the limbs cut off and crushed under foot. Harris does not mention the fact of their eating the apples as well as the leaves, which is the case.

"As you seem willing to give information concerning almost everything that creeps, I will describe an insect that inhabits this region, and ask some questions about it, which I hope you will be able to answer through the FARMER.

The *thing* in question looks like and is called a spider, and I guess it is a spider. In color it is nearly black and the dark shade seems to increase with their size. It lives in holes in the ground. The size of the abdomen or main part of the body is frequently as large as the end of a man's finger. If cornered it shows fight, and if insulted it offers resentment. It resembles the tarantula which Frost speaks of as a European spider. Queries: Is the above mentioned spider common to all parts of the country? Is its bite dangerous? Would the substance of its body or any part thereof be poisonous if brought in contact with the human flesh? We have an idea hereabout that is is a very dangerous animal, and if it is not, it would be a great relief to know it.

Yours respectfully, O. H. LEAVITT."

No. Turner, Aug. 14.

NOTE. The animal you describe is undoubtedly a spider, though it cannot be called a true insect. True insects have six legs only, when in the perfect or winged form. Spiders have eight legs, and belong to the order *Arachnidæ*. From what I can gather in regard to them I should judge the specimen you refer to belongs to the genus which contains the largest species whose habitations are in holes in the ground. It is said we have over two hundred species of spiders in New England. Spiders have a gland attached to the jaw which secretes poison and pours it on to the teeth and into the wound when the spider bites. No portion or fragment of the body is poisonous to human flesh. Authorities say we have no species whose bite is poisonous to man except when the state of health renders the constitution open to injury, just as mosquitoes often harm or poison some persons.—Let our correspondent study the habits of this spider. They may be preserved by dropping into a vial of alcohol.

"I have enclosed some worms which I took from the limb of a young apple tree; have never seen anything like them before. Last spring I set out a lot of apple trees and have watched them closely, and a few days ago I noticed that something was stripping the leaves from several of them. On examination I found these worms in great numbers. If you can give me any information respecting them, you will bestow a favor on me, and possibly on other of your readers.

Harmony, Aug. 19. E. H. CLARK."

NOTE. The insects which were caterpillars, were received from the office alive and in good condition, and prove to be what is popularly called the red-humped caterpillar, so called from the wart-like protuberance or hump of a red color on the top of the fourth ring of the body. Its scientific name is *Notodonta concinna*, and it may be found figured and described in Harris' Inj. Insects, p 427 and plate VI. The following is a description of one of these nearly full grown caterpillars now before me: Length one inch and two-tenths; color yellowish brown striped lengthwise with many narrow black lines, and four white lines on each side of the body; head pale red, also a red wart on the top of fourth segment of the body and bearing two long black spines; body covered with black spines or prickles, longest on the back. Its perfect insect is a moth of a light brown color; fore wings dark brown with gray tinges; hind wings dirty white; expands from one to one and three-eights inches. I have never seen it. The eggs are laid in July, the caterpillars go into the ground in August and September, and remain in the chrysalis state until the moth comes out and lays her eggs on the leaves of the tree. They are not considered generally destructive, though in some cases they do considerable harm. They eat apple, cherry, thorn, plum and rose leaves.

Belfast. GEO. E. BRACKETT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine Compared with the West.

Having just returned from a trip to Patten in the northern part of this (Penobscot County) and some portions of Aroostook, I am impressed with the resources of our State, and admonished to the performance of a duty which should have been performed in 1860 on my return from an extensive tour throughout most of the Western States; to say to my fellow citizens, through the FARMER, "be content to stay in your own State." My trip to the West was during their harvest in one of the most productive seasons they have ever had (1860) and yet I can say truthfully, I think there is as much, or more, value of farm products grown on the same breadth of land, in Patten and vicinity this year, as on any portion of the West that I visited. My opportunities for learning the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two sections were good. I had a large circle of relatives and acquaintances spread over the States from the southern portion of Illinois to Minnesota. Nearly all my near friends of my mother's side emigrated from Clinton, in Kennebec County, in 1817 to Illinois. They owned and left what is now the village of Hunter's Mills, embracing 500 acres of the best land in the County. They settled on the Wabash at the first and from there have spread north to Minnesota, and, I firmly believe they or their posterity are not as well off as they would have been in Maine. The county seat where they settled with all the public buildings would not command as much money to-day, as the land they left, with the improvements now on it. Besides, their health is not near as good as that of their friends left in Maine. I found other friends in Wisconsin and other N. Western States that have left Maine but recently; and most of them frankly admitted to me, that they had gained nothing by coming West, (and I should have known it if they had not told me.) I heard expressions like these, "I would be back to Maine in five weeks were it not for the children I have married and buried here." "*I left home when I came from Maine.*" "The country is not as good as it appears to be. We sometimes get large crops, have enough to eat, but our crops fetch us nothing." One intelligent man from Bangor, who went out to Milwaukie as land receiver under Gen. Jackson, and settled on a farm in the richest part of Wisconsin, said he had often known farmers to go to market with a load of grain and not receive enough to pay their cash bills, but take a return load of goods back, might have something left. But probably the facilities for marketing are better now by the rail ways; but where this is the case, lands have risen so as to be out of the reach of those of moderate means. That some persons have bettered their conditions by leaving the State, I admit. By doing this they have got switched off a track, (so to speak,) of indolence or extravagance, and perhaps both, that never would have conducted to prosperity anywhere. They have landed where, in the language of a distinguished Senator of our State, they "had to root hog or die;" and thus by a change in their habits of industry and economy, and not by the superior advantages of their locations, they have prospered.

That the West as an agricultural country solely, is superior to Maine, I suppose none will deny. But in this respect the difference is not what it is supposed to be. I have heard expressions like these; "I am going West. I'll not stay in a country where I have to handle the pitchfork seven months in the year." When in the West I found farmers had to feed their stock from the barn or stack quite as long as we in Maine; and their stock does not compare with ours in thrift of appearance. I was surprised to hear a friend from Maine, now in southern Illinois make this statement; and requested him to note the day he had to commence to feed entirely from the barn or stack, and the time he turned out his stock in the spring, the approaching feeding season. He accordingly made the note, and wrote me, and it proved as he had said, as long as here or longer. I can point to some of the advantages which we of Maine have over our western brothers notwithstanding the richness of their soil.

We have an invigorating climate that makes labor more of a pleasure than in the West, and are not troubled with the shakes "thirteen months in the year," as one man said he was there. I have known several men of rugged constitution, that have worked for me, at the lumbering business to go to Michigan, and by working there a few months at the same business, have contracted the fever and ague so as to entirely break down their constitution for life, and have been obliged to return to Maine. We have a ready market for our farm products, can pay for our groceries as we get them in poultry, eggs, or from our market gardens &c., and are not obliged to go in debt to the merchant, and trust to our crop of cereals, which we may not get that year, and then have to pay for two year's living out of one year's crop. We can raise more potatoes of a much better quality than in the West, and they will fetch twice as much, on the average. The same may be said of oats. We can raise as much corn or wheat to the acre, and of as good quality in favorable seasons, as there; and it is worth much more. Farmers have come to Bangor this spring and sold their potatoes for $1.55 per bushel and bought western corn for one dollar, while the western farmer is burning his corn for fuel or selling it for ten cts. per bushel. Our State is superior to the West as a diary country; we can make better butter and cheese, and at less cost than they. Our laboring men are better paid and can lay up more cash by their labor here than there. Our hay crop is superior to theirs. The English grasses do not flourish there, but if sown, soon die out. They have little or no fall feed, and after harvest all is sterrile and dry; no green hills and fields with their flocks and herds, as with us. In time I have little doubt we shall be the best stock raising country, when their prairies come to be cut up, as they will, into small farms for the growth of cereals. The western country being a virgin soil of open prarie, ready for the plough, is at once developed and produces more than it ever will after, while it takes time to bring our resources into operation.

In conclusion, while we admit that our western brothers have a rich soil of easy cultivation, and can produce more with the same labor, we maintain that labor is better paid here than there. Maine has undeveloped riches in her sea coast, her commercial advantages, her fisheries, her granite, slate, iron, and other mineral quaries yet undeveloped; her forests of valuable timber that are reproduced in 30 or 40 years, that will, when developed, give her a commanding position among the States of this Union, and her prosperity will be greatly accelerated by the completion of the European and North American railway, which will place her in a central position, instead of being as now, the fag end of the universe. And I have no doubt we can have as many of the conveniencies and luxuries of life, and enjoy as much in the "three score and ten years" allotted to man, as in any State in the Union. DAVID BROWN.

Hampden, Aug. 13th, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Note about the Season.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Why do you persist in saying the hay crop is an average? Are you sure? Why, in this section, and in adjoining shore towns it has fallen off at least one-third—some say more. Can it be that other portions of the State had an overplus sufficient to make up this deficiency. I do not fear a want of hay, for our fall feed was never so good, and a good quantity of fodder will be saved, besides more hay was "summered over" than usual, but it will tell upon our exports. We have had a catching time cutting and harvesting grain. A great amount is out now in the swash, the frequent showers and rainstorms preventing its drying sufficient to house. Potatoes promise well. Apples are almost a failure in most orchards. Baldwins will be as high as last year. Too wet to get out much muck this fall. The past two years gave excellent facilities for collecting this fertilizer, and the occasion was fully improved. It must be that experience this year, in so many cases will prove whether or not it is of value and what is the best method of application. Now is a good time for fall plowing—the ground is just moist enough for the turf to break easy. Yours, &c., B.

Belfast, Aug. 23.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Apple Crop in No. Kennebec.

From recent glimpses at the trees I find the prospect for the apple crop in this section much better than was anticipated a month ago. The improved size and quality of the fruit compared with last season will I think give at least one-fourth more bushels of good apples.

A friend of ours has just sold from one tree eleven bushels of cooking apples for $10. We have a Duchess d'Oldenburg 8¼ inches in diameter, from which we have taken two bushels. One graft of Red Astrachan 2¾ inches in diameter, has borne one and one-fourth bushels. I have just sold one bushel for $2.—These are, with us, some of the most hardy and profitable varieties of early fruit. T.

Vassalboro'.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Little Farm, and Proper Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am not much of a farmer. I have not sufficient capital or health to enable me to engage in the cultivation of mother earth, or any other business of life, in such a manner as to make it profitable or remunerative. I own a few acres of land in this small town, only four or five acres of which are suitable for tillage. The remaining part runs off into a peat or muck meadow, which, if properly cleared and seeded down to grass, would be more valuable than the upland. The few acres I cultivate I wish to have under as high a state of culture as my means will allow. I am much pleased with the different articles that appear in your useful journal from time to time, speaking of the benefits of a more thorough cultivation of the different soils in our State, and recommending to all agriculturists to ascertain the best method of conducting their farms and make all the improvements in their power. When I was able to travel in different parts of the State, I often wondered that so large a proportion of the farming community should be satisfied with annual products so far short of what they should be. Twelve years ago I sold my little farm, and the purchaser failing to pay for it, it came back into my hands some five years since. I found the buildings in a dilapidated state, the fences mostly used up for fuel, the soil much deteriorated, and the place entirely overgrown with witch grass. The man that bought it pursued the *skimming* method of farming, by plowing only five or six inches deep, which rendered the soil too shoal to produce any remunerative crop without the application of much manure. The *skimming* manner of culture had, in fact, been in operation so long that the soil was about as incapable of producing a crop of any value, as *skimmed milk* is of producing good butter or rich cheese.

I have done the best I could since my return, to renovate the land and make it yield a few items towards the support of my family. I have cultivated only a small piece of this land the past few years, have used the plow and hoe in digging out the witch grass till it has concluded to yield to the *fighting* process and give me a *small veze* of mellow fruitful soil.

The great need of the farmer is a large quantity of such manures as the different crops require, in order to stimulate their growth and pay for the labor bestowed upon their cultivation. But the great majority of Maine farmers cultivate more land than they can manage to advantage, and make less than half the manure they might if they would only furnish the cattle and hog yard with muck or some other suitable material for the manufacture of dressing for their land.

The roots or runners of witch or couch grass, run down only about four inches below the surface, and unless the plow is put down more than one or two inches below these runners, none of the farm crops can be made to yield *fruit* worth harvesting. There will be only a *tough wiry sod* for cultivation, and no kind of vegetation will be fed upon such coarse, unpalitable food, and give the farmer much profit for its keeping, even if it be stimulated to do so by a generous supply of rich manure. So strong are my convictions that deep culture is the proper method to be pursued by the agriculturist, that I give it as my opinion that a heavier yield of grain, grass, or field crops, can be produced by that kind of culture without the application of any dressing whatever, than can be obtain by the *surface soil farmer* with a generous supply of the best manure he can procure. The stock on my place must of course be quite limited. It consists of a cow, a pig and a dozen hens, and I make them all contribute something to enrich the soil. And with the manure I shall make from this *small stock*, in connection with the ashes we make, the night soil, and the muck heap which receives all the suds and wash of the house, I hope to have dressing enough another year to put my land in such a state of culture as to cause it to furnish a small value of living for the support of the family of an invalid, who is not able to earn a dollar in any way for their subsistance. E. W.

Alton, Aug. 14, 1866.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Short Rules in Rural Economy.

1. Paint all tools exposed to the weather, and if with a light colored paint, they will heat, warp and crack the least in the sun.

2. Dip well seasoned shingles in lime, wash and dry them before laying, and they will last mush longer, and not become covered with moss.

3. In hitching a horse to a common rail or worm fence, always select the inside corner, which will be more secure by its bracing position, and the halter will not become tangled among the projecting ends of the rails, as when hitched to an outside corner.

4. Always tie a halter by making first a single loop and then thrusting the end of the halter through this loop. This is quickly untied, and will never become untied of itself.

5. Dip the tips of nails in grease, and they will easily drive into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

6. In screwing nuts into any part of machinery, in cold weather, be careful not to heat them first by the hands, or they will contract, after being screwed on tight and become immovable afterwards.

7. In plowing or teaming on the road in hot weather, always rest the horses on an eminence, and where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

8. In setting out young orchards, always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years when the trees commence bearing and after the labels are lost and the names forgotten.

9. In laying out gardens for fruits and vegetables, place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hand labor.

10. Plant a patch of osier willows on every farm. A rod square will furnish as many bands for binding cornstalks, straw, &c., as an acre of rye straw.

11. Remove every stone from the track in the highway. A single projection, which might have been removed in one minute, has battered and injured a thousand wagons, at a damage equal to a hundred days labor.

12. When board fences become old, and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their place, and the fence will last several years longer.

13. Always set a post fence over a ditch, or near good drainage, and the posts, always remaining dry, will last many years longer than those standing in wet sub-soil.

14. In writing on wooden labels or marking sticks, with a common pencil, if the wood is first wet, the mark will last two years; if written on dry, one or two rains will wash it all away.

15. Always keep a supply of copper wire on hand, of different sizes, for repairing tools—it is greatly superior to either twine or iron wire.

16. Every farmer should have a neat tool room, against the smooth walls of which a suitable place should be provided for hanging up every tool. An accurate outline of each tool should be painted on the wall, to remind every man of its absence, when left out of place.

17. Oil paint, applied to houses and barns, outbuildings and fences, will last much longer, and harden better, if put on as late as the middle of autumn, instead of during the heat of summer.

18. Every bin and granary should have a scale, or upright row of figures marked inside, showing accurately the number of bushels to fill it to each figure. This will enable the farmer to know at a glance how much grain he has raised, or has on hand.—*Rural Affairs.*

To Preserve Green Gages.

The following recipe appears to be a good one: Pick and prick all the plums; put them in a preserving pan with cold water enough to cover them; let them remain on the fire until the water simmers well; then take off, and allow them to stand until half cold, putting the plums to drain. To every pound of plums allow one pound of sugar, which must be boiled in the water from which the plums have been taken; let it boil very fast until the syrup drops short from the spoon, skimming carefully all the time. When the sugar is sufficiently boiled, put in the plums, and allow them to boil until the sugar covers the pan with large bubbles; then pour the whole into a pan, and let them remain until the following day; drain the syrup from the plums as dry as possible, boil it up quickly, and pour it over the plums; then set them by; do this a third and fourth time. On the fifth day when the syrup is boiled, put the plums into it, and let them boil for a few minutes; then put them into jars. Should the green gages be over ripe, it will be better to make jam of them, using three-fourths of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Warm the jars before putting the sweetmeats in, and be careful not to boil the sugar to candy.

The Fairs.

The time is near at hand when the Annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs are to be held. It is for the Farmers and Mechanics to determine whether the immense amount of money expended in getting them up shall elevate and benefit their respective callings, and through them the whole country, or whether it shall be lost, or worse than lost.

Whatever amount of labor, or whatever amount of money the managers of these Annual Gatherings may expend, without the co-operation of the Farmers and Mechanics, not only in giving them their personal attention, but in exhibiting the products of their fields and their skill, their labor will be in vain, and the money lost. If, upon the other hand, the liberal premiums offered shall be cheerfully and spiritedly competed for, exhibitions may be held that will promote the interests of labor and skill, and elevate the callings of that class of men for whose benefit the Fairs are held.

It won't do to wait for your neighbor or depend upon him to furnish contributions. Go yourself, and carry with you whatever you have. It may prove to be the best in its class. But supposing it don't, that is no reason why you should not carry it. Take it along for comparison, and to help the general display. If your competiter has a better article, learn of him how to produce as good. If he has better cattle, or horses, or hogs, or sheep, inquire about the breed and the manner of rearing and keeping. With a good breed and good keeping, you may have good animals. Of the two, however, the keeping is quite as essential as the breed. You must not stay away because you have not been placed upon any of the committees, or upon the list of judges. There are always vacancies to be filled, and you may be the very man that is wanted to fill them. Having decided to attend and contribute, don't forget to remember that your wife, son or daughter, or each and all of them may do likewise, and that it is your duty to encourage and assist them in that direction. The ladies will want aid to carry their butter and honey and quilts, and the numerous useful and ornamental products of female handiwork, which add so much to every exhibition.

A Fair was held in this county two years ago, in one of the most productive regions of the State; the managers had done everything to fix up the grounds, the cattle pens and the exhibition hall, that was necessary for the accommodation of a large exhibition, but had neglected to invite and arouse the people to come forward in person and with the material that was to make up the show. The result was disastrous to the Society, and, we might add, discreditable to its members. Every one should feel personally interested, —should feel that without his presence and his offering, the Fair would be incomplete; then there would be no lack of attendance or of materials to exhibit. Prepare for the Fairs.—*New Hampshire Farmer.*

The Rural Aspect of Villages.

We often wonder at the negligence and indifference of the citizens of many of our most thriving villages towards all work tending to the public convenience and the rural beauty of their town. What is true in this respect of the villages that have been under our observation we suppose is likewise true, to a great extent, of others throughout the country. Yet the fact is plainly before all that the village which offers the greatest attractions in pleasant shady streets, public parks, well kept, tasty private lawns and gardens, and smooth, safe sidewalks, is the chosen home of the citizens of wealth and leisure, and the frequent summer resort of the denizen of the metropolitan town. It follows that the village property rises constantly in value, society is attractive, and mutual benefits result to the property holders, and the transient pleasure seekers. Hence, in a pecuniary view, it is greatly for the interest of the people of our rural towns to adorn their own homes, and contribute liberally of money and effort to beautify the public property and general aspect of the village.

But the truth of the famous old adage that "what is everybody's business is nobody's," is here well exemplified. Generally there is lack of systematic effort, as a clashing of plans and a jumble of designs, that renders the landscape effect to the village and its surroundings productive of pain and regret to a refined and correct taste, instead of pleasure and satisfaction. If, from a neighboring eminence, one takes a bird's-eye view of many of our villages, the most striking effect is that produced by two or three clumsy steeples rising among a mass of glaring white, ill-shaped dwellings varied, perhaps, by the sharp angular chimneys of a manufacturing establishment whose dirty cumbered yards are also prominent features. And an interior view of such a town will not disclose more attractive rural beauty. There is little temptation for the stranger to sojourn there.

A rural town should be embowered in deciduous trees; its broad smooth streets should be shady avenues lined with rows of majestic elms, umbragcous lindens, stately tulips or beautiful maples. Far beyond the village limits these shady avenues should extend to prolong the pleasure of a rapid drive or a loitering stroll. There is appropriate room in the middle of the broad streets, or the center of the "four corners," for picturesque fountains, fed by gushing springs on the hill sides, whose numerous plashings and gleaming sprays delight the senses, and whose cool, abundant water proclaim their utility. If a stream meaders near the town or a lakelet spreads out its glossy mirror before it, their beauties should be made accessible by drives and walks along the banks.

These are some of the means by which the rural attractions of our villages might be improved. Each, however, has its peculiar points of beauty. Combined and persistent effort is most wanting to produce the best results in the future. Such improvement is necessarily a work of years, but it is, likewise a work of profit.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Gas Lime.

Large quantities of caustic lime are used at the gas-works of our cities in making gas, which is really worth more for agricultural purposes, as a fertilizer, after it has performed its office at the gas-works, than it was before it was used in the purifiers. But farmers have not yet learned this fact. Therefore vast quantities of it are thrown away and wasted in the works, which might be used with much profit in promoting the growth of crops. In most instances this refuse lime would cost only the expense of hauling. It is thrown out of the purifiers in a powdered condition, usually charged to its highest capacity with amonia. An officer in the Edinburgh Gas Company, England, says: "I believe that waste gas lime is equal in efficiency to fresh lime for most of the purposes aimed at in its use in farm lands. I sold all the lime thus produced at a gas-work in Forfarshire, for sixteen years, to several farmers, who uniformly expressed their satisfaction therewith. One very usual application of it was its mixture with the large piles of weeds and tangled roots of grass cleared off the fields annually. On being composted in this way, the lime gradually killed all the vitality of these weeds, and returned them to the land in the way of manure. It also served the purpose of opening up stiff clay soil, being first spread over the service and then plowed down." But the chief end and most beneficial use of gas-lime is found in its admixture with barn-yard

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES STUBGS is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit subscribers in Penobscot County during the months of August and September.

MR. S. N. TABER is now engaged in canvassing Androscoggin County.

Profits.

The great aim of all kinds of beings is that of profit. How to turn labor into cash, and how to direct our capital so as to increase our capital, are the great questions to most men. With the farmer, the case is a peculiar one. His source of profit is often a very circuitous one. He plants his corn, then raises a crop of grain and then of hay, and then grows his stock and sells it before he realizes a profit. To him it may seem a small profit, but yet he turns his labor into cash. A dozen rills flow to him into the same channel, which, in the aggregate, furnishes a sum sufficient to make an investment, or to lift a debt which has been hanging over him. When an additional acre of land is put under a high state of cultivation, it may, in the outset, be of no profit. In fact it may be an apparent loss, but in due time he receives a return that he may set down as a profit. Sometimes a farmer has the good fortune to have a large crop of an article that commands a high price in the market, and he then receives an unexpected profit from his labor. Many men never do business unless their profits come in to them by the lump. They can never gather together the pennies that go to make a dollar. Others will save all these things and have money enough for all their current wants. It is no uncommon thing for men to reason in this way. It will cost me so much of my time to prepare a piece of land for a crop. I must furrow it, and I must out bushes and haul rocks, and in this way they talk. They can earn so much by working out at a day's work, and receive more pay. Never was anything more fallacious. Our capital is increased by whatever development we make of the natural resources of our soils. Much of our real profits as farmers, must come from this source. Some men have a peculiar kind of shrewdness in anticipating a future crop. They seem to know by a sort of intuitive process, that the next years' profits will be more than usual on a particular crop, and they prepare themselves accordingly. They are called lucky men, but their luck usually consists in their being ready to have a profit when the proper time comes to receive it, as the result of their industry.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY. The senior editor will resume his lectures on geology in September. An unexpected demand for them in the western part of the State prevents him from uniting the middle and eastern portions as he anticipated last winter. His visit is only postponed. These lectures are designed for the people old and young, fathers, mothers and children, for the professional man and the man of letters, for the farmer and mechanic. The cordial manner in which they were received wherever he lectured the last winter, has induced him to obtain a valuable set of charts and geological specimens for illustration, so as to render the lectures as soon as possible. The latest opinions of the best geologists will be presented in a clear and simple style so as to be readily comprehended by any person of ordinary intelligence. Literary institutions, lyceums or any combination of individuals wishing to communicate on the subject, should make their applications in season, as we usually have several courses engaged in advance. Address the senior editor at Bethel.

MANUFACTURING AT WINTERPORT. A correspondent at Winterport gives some interesting statistics in regard to the manufacture of vests for the Boston and New York markets, which is somewhat extensively carried on in that place by Messrs. S. Dillaway & Son. The vests come from the above place all cut, and are let out to be made, and then returned and sent back again. This firm gives employment to about one thousand women, living in Newport, Bangor, Dixmont, Carmel, Knox, Freedom and other towns.—It also has the agency for the sale of a popular sewing machine, and within three years, in eleven different towns have sold nearly six hundred machines. The number of vests now manufactured is about 3600 per week or 600 per day. The Union Button Hole Machines are employed in making the button holes, and from twenty to thirty young ladies employed in finishing, pressing and putting up the vests.—This work brings considerable money into the above mentioned towns, and gives pleasant home employment to those women who wish to labor.

A GOOD IDEA. At the late semi-annual meeting of the Old Kennebec Agricultural Society, held on the 3d inst., a committee consisting of three from each town within the limits of the Society, was chosen to solicit contributions for the approaching show and fair. This is a forward move on the right track, and it will be a means of greatly increasing the interest and value of the exhibition. Many farmers are often backward about contributing to our agricultural shows because they are not invited, or think they have nothing worthy of exhibition. They need a little stirring up, and the course this pioneer society has taken is just the right one to bring this about. Other societies might imitate the plan to good advantage. A committee was also chosen to arrange town teams, and we verily expect to see this old society, so famous in this particular, really get up a better show of working-oxen at the coming fair, than at any previous exhibition.

POPHAM CELEBRATION. The anniversary exercises of the Maine Historical Society at Fort Popham, on Wednesday of last week, in commemoration of the landing of Sir John Popham and his English Colony at that point, 259 years ago, called out a very intelligent and attractive audience. B. C. Bailey of Bath, presided; Rev. J. O. Fiske offered prayer, and the commemorative address was delivered by Rev. S. F. Dyke. Brief addresses were also made by Hon. J. C. Gilman of Brunswick, Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta, and J. Y. Scammon of Chicago. Among the notables present who did not speak were ex-President Woods late of Bowdoin College, Hon. E. E. Bourne of Kennebunk, President of the Me. Historical Society, and W. D. Sewall Esq., of Wiscasset.

CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF MAINE.—The Homœopathic Physicians of Lewiston, Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Augusta, Winthrop, Waterville, Vassalboro and Liberty, met in this city on the 22d ult., and formed a medical association under the above name, with the following officers: *President*, W. E. Payne, M. D., Bath; *Vice Presidents*, H. C. Bradford, M. D., Lewiston, N. G. H. Pulsifer, M. D., Waterville; *Secretary*, James B. Bell, M. D., Augusta. The next meeting will be holden at Bath Sept. 20, at which time the following gentlemen are expected to report on the designated subjects: W. L. Thompson, M. D., Augusta, on typhoid fever; W. E. Payne, M. D., Bath, on alternation of remedies; J. B. Bell, M. D., Augusta, on potencies.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS. The following announcements of County Agricultural Exhibitions have come to hand since our outside was printed.

Sagadahoc at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.

Hancock at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.

Piscataquis at Foxcroft, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3d and 4th. Address by Hon. A. M. ROBINSON.

GRAPES. Mr. John Martin, the venerable gardener of this city left at our office, on Saturday last, several bunches of the "Black Cluster" grape, very well matured for the season. He says this variety was the first grape introduced into Maine, and was for years cultivated with great success by the Messrs. Vaughan in their famous garden at Hallowell.

THE NATIONAL GAME. The second game of the match between the Cushnoc Base Ball Club of this city and the Androscoggin Club of Lewiston, was played on the grounds of the latter club on Saturday 25th ult. The game was a very spirited one throughout and was closely contested, the result being 36 to 36. Delano, the pitcher of the Cushnoc, met with a severe injury at the commencement of the 9th innings, and had this not taken place the game would doubtless have been won by the Cushnocs. It was unjust for the Androscoggins to take advantage of this misfortune, and we hope that the third game between the clubs, which is to be played on neutral ground—either at Portland or Brunswick—will be conducted in an honorable manner, and that the clubs—which are, no doubt, pretty evenly matched—will have a fair chance to decide which is the champion. We give the score in full, as interesting to many of our readers:

BATTING.

CUSHNOC.	Outs.	Runs.	ANDROSCOGGIN.	Outs.	Runs
Anthony, Capt & c,	4	4	Hamlin, c,	4	4
Delano, p,	2	5	Morrissey, p,	4	3
Little, 1 b,	2	5	Sleeper, s s,	3	4
Flagg, l f,	6	2	Hill, Capt & 1st b,	2	5
Whitehouse, D. c f,	2	6	Parker, 3d b,	2	4
Smith, 3d b,	2	6	Nash, 3d b,	1	5
Hunt, 2d b,	2	3	Pennell, 1 f,	4	2
Brown, r f,	4	2	Turner, c f,	4	4
Whitehouse, C. 1st b,	3	3	Thompson, r f,	3	4
Total,	27	36	Total,	27	36

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total
Cushnoc,	0	5	9	6	2	6	7	0	0	36
Androscoggin,	4	0	9	7	1	5	3	2	5	36

CUSHNOC.

Left on Bases—Hunt 3, Brown 2, Delano 1, Little 1, D. Whitehouse 1, C. Whitehouse 2, Anthony 1, Flagg 1.

Passed Balls, 20. Fly Catches, 15; Miss Catches, 11.

Out on Fly—C. Whitehouse 2, Brown 1, Hunt 2, D. Whitehouse 1, Flagg 3, Little 1, Anthony 1.

Out on Tip Fly—Anthony 1, Little 1, Smith 1, Brown 1.

Out on Tip Bound—Delano 1.

Out on Bases—Anthony 2, Delano 1, Flagg 2, D. Whitehouse 1, Smith 1, Brown 2, C. Whitehouse 1.

Run out—Flagg 1 by Thompson.

ANDROSCOGGIN.

Left on Bases—Pennell 1, Nash 1, Thompson 1, Parker 2, Sleeper 1, Morrissey 1.

Passed Balls, 6; Fly Catches, 15; Miss Catches, 8.

Struck out 3.

Out on Fly—Pennell 1, Turner 3, Hill 1, Sleeper 1, Morrissey 2, Parker 1.

Out on Tip Fly—Hamlin 1, Hill 1, Turner 1, Thompson 1, Sleeper 1, Morrissey 1.

Out on Tip Bound—Sleeper 1, Hamlin 1, Pennell 1, Thompson 1.

Out on Bases—Pennell 1, Morrissey 1. Parker 1, Hamlin 2.

Umpire—J. E. Waterhouse of the Howard Club.

Scorers—C. B. Morton for Cushnoc, Frank Wood for Androscoggin.

Time of game—5 hours.

☞ As the stagings are being removed from the new buildings in our city, and the *debris* consequent upon building is cleared from the sidewalks, our main business street, which was reduced to a heap of ruins by the great fire one year ago, begins to look itself again, only far more comely and attractive. The elegant new buildings of granite, brick, iron, freestone and mastic, presents a fine appearance singly, and harmonize beautifully together. Mr. Fassett—of whose taste and skill as an architect, our city bears ample testimony—says, when the buildings upon Water st., now being erected, shall have been completed, the architectural character of the same will be superior to any street in any city in the State. It only remains now for us to have in this part of the city, what is so much needed, a large and well appointed hotel, to place Augusta where it was before the fire. The energy displayed in building shows great enterprise on the part of our business men, and also reveals the fact of a large amount of latent capital in our city.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS CONVENTION. The third annual convention of the Editors and Publishers of Maine will be holden in Augusta, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th and 27th.

A general attendance of the fraternity throughout the State is very desirable, as matters of importance to every journalist and publisher will be brought to the attention of the Convention.

By direction of the Executive Committee.

G. O. GOSSE, Recording Secretary.

Portland, Aug. 28th, 1866.

State papers please copy.

The members of the craft in this city proffer a sincere welcome to their bretheren from every portion of the State, on the occasion above referred to and will do their best to promote the objects of the Association, and to make the gathering personally agreeable to all concerned. We hope to see the entire press of the State represented.

OFF THE TRACK. The up train from Boston, which reaches this place at 4 o'clock P. M,, had a narrow escape from a very serious accident on Tuesday afternoon last. Just as the train had reached the south end of the bridge across the river at this city, a bolt in the track had sprung up which completely lifted the forward wheels of the engine off the track. A large force of hands from the repair shops were immediately employed in getting it upon the track, which was not completed for three hours. Had the full length of the train been upon the bridge, with the rate of speed somewhat increased, when the accident occurred, the result would have been too terrible to contemplate.

☞ Since the fire last fall, our citizens have received great accommodations from the receiving boxes for mail matter which were immediately placed at different points in the city, and which greatly compensated for the inconvenience occasioned by the removal of the office to the extreme south end. It will gratify all our citizens to learn, that notwithstanding the Post Office will soon be removed to the eligible situation at the corner of Oak and Water streets, the receiving boxes for mail matter are to be continued, and it is probable an additional box will be placed at some central point on State street. This is much needed, and will be a public convenience of great importance.

☞ The new depot soon to be built in this city will be an ornament to the place, besides being better adapted to the wants of the travelling public and the company, than any other building for that purpose ever erected here. The upper part of the building will contain most desirable and well arranged offices for the President, Superintendent, Treasurer and General Ticket Agent, with vaults for safes, and other arrangements that will render them in their way, perfectly complete. The building now occupied by the company will then be appropriated for other uses.

☞ There has recently been some inquiry for a Business Directory of our city, and strangers visiting us are somewhat surprised to learn that a place so large and with such an amount of business as Augusta, has never had a proper Business Directory. A good work of this kind is much needed, and we suggest to some enterprising person among us, to start in the matter. We believe our merchants, public officers and business men generally, would be willing to encourage the enterprise, and that it could be made to pay well for the necessary expense consequent upon the preparation and publication.

THE BIG RESERVOIR. In making the excavation for the reservoir at the junction of Water and Bridge streets, at a depth of fifteen feet the workmen struck a living spring of water in a ledge. The form of the reservoir will be changed, and instead of being arched over at the top, will be square, covered with heavy cedar timbers, thus rendering its capacity about the same as was originally intended, viz. five hundred hogsheads. It is now being bricked up and will be ready to receive water in a few weeks.

☞ Rev. H. W. Brown, late pastor of the Unitarian church in this city, preached a most eloquent and able farewell discourse to his congregation on Sunday last. He will remove from this city during the present week to Worcester, Mass., where, we understand, he proposes to spend several months.

☞ The single scull race between Joshua Ward of Newburg, N. Y., and Walter Brown of Portland, will be rowed in Portland harbor on Tuesday, Sept. 18th. The distance will be three miles with one turn. The stake is $2,000, and Ward is entitled to $200 for expenses.

☞ The steam mill of Ira D. Sturgis, Esq., on the east side of the river, caught fire on Tuesday afternoon last, but by the prompt, united and energetic action of the workmen, it was extinguished before the arrival of the fire department, and thus a great conflagration averted.

☞ We are under obligations to B. H. Hinds, Esq., U. S. claim agent in this city, for a copy of the Congressional Directory of the 39th Congress, compiled for publication by Ben Perley Poore. A very useful document.

☞ The massive portico to the north or main entrance of the Hall in the new Granite block, Market square, is now nearly completed, and is an ornament to that elegant building.

THE POLITICAL ISSUE. The political campaign of the present fall has commenced in the several States under circumstances of great interest and excitement. The question at issue is whether President Johnson's plan of reconstruction or that of Congress shall be established. The first involves the immediate admission of the rebel States to an equality of rights in the Union, without further conditions or guarantees for their future good behavior, giving those States a larger relative representation in Congress than they are entitled to upon the basis of their voting population, and making no discrimination against the leaders and fomenters of the rebellion. The policy of Congress on the other hand, is to procure the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution, securing all persons without regard to color or condition, equal civil rights and privileges in all the States; establishing an equality of representation in Congress in proportion to the voting population of each State; making the promoters and leaders of the rebellion ineligible to office either State or National; declaring the validity of the public debt of the Union incurred in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and forbidding the assumption by any State or by the United States, of any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Union. We republish for the information of our readers the constitutional amendments referred to:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, Executive or judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citzens 21 years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The interest of the campaign centers in the Congressional elections in the loyal States. If the present two-thirds majority in the two Houses is secured for the next Congress, the rebel States cannot be admitted until the foregoing amendments to the Constitution are adopted. If that majority is not secured the policy of President Johnson will prevail, and all the States will be represented in the next Congress without conditions or guarantees. It rests with the people to decide these momentous questions involved in the approaching contest. Whatever the result, there can be no appeal from the popular verdict.

POLITICAL. The election for Governor, Members of Congress, the Legislature and County officers, will be held in Maine on Monday next.

Public discussion of the issues of the campaign has been arranged between E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of this city. The discussions will take place as follows: Bangor, Wednesday, Sept. 5th; Augusta, Thursday, Sept. 6th; Portland, Friday, Sept. 7th. The meetings are to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. The opening speech is to occupy one hour; the reply one and a half hours; the rejoinder half an hour.

Hon. Solyman Heath of Waterville was nominated on Saturday last the democratic candidate for Congress for the Third District.

The democratic candidates for Senators of Kennebec County, are Artemas Libby, Esq., of Augusta, Hon. Franklin Smith of Waterville, and

The Convention of Southern Loyal Unionists commenced in Philadelphia on Monday. The proceedings have not come to hand. The following gentlemen have been designated by the Union State Committee of Maine to attend the Convention:

At large—Gov. Cony, Gen. Chamberlain, Hon. Samuel E. Spring and Ex-Gov. Abner Coburn.

First District—Nathan Dane and Gen. Geo. F. Shepley.

Second District—Gen. W. K. Kimball and J. Parker Morse.

Third District—Hon. John S. Tenney and Edwin Noyes.

Fourth District—Gen. John A. Hill and Isaiah Stetson.

Fifth District—Gen. John C. Caldwell and Nathan A. Farwell.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has resigned the office of Collector of Boston, assigning as a reason his unwillingness to be regarded as endorsing the policy of President Johnson. He has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Bangor on the issues of the pending campaign, on Saturday next.

Hon. Nahum Morrill of Auburn, has been nominated by the Johnson men of the Second District as a candidate for Congress. It is said that Mr. Whitcomb, the democratic candidate, will withdraw.

Hon. Arno Wiswell is the democratic nominee for Congress in the Fifth District.

TROTTING IN BANGOR. The trials of speed on the Bangor Trotting Park, on Wednesday last, attracted a large attendance. Four purses were trotted for, of $100, $50, and two of $25 each.

The entries for the $100 were Orrin M. Shaw of Bangor, Dashaway, and Frank Berry's Lady Berry of Belfast. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. This was a very spirited race, the first heat being won by Lady Berry in 2:42, the second, third and fourth by Dashaway, in 2:37, 2:38 and 2:38.

The purse of $50 was won by Black Bruin of Waterville, driven by Mr. Haskell. The best heat was 2:42.

The third purse of $25 was won by Mr. Brackett's Drew Colt of Pittsfield. Best time 2:48.

The fourth purse was for horses that never trotted for money, and for which there were five entries—George H. Bailey of Bortland entered the stallion Live Oak, A. G. Hunt entered g. g. owned by Frank Berry, a mare called Brewer Girl, and two others who were drawn after the first heat. Live Oak won the third, fourth and fifth heats, in 2:50, 2:47 and 2:48.

☞ A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* states that during the present season the blueberry harvest in the region above Cherryfield has been very abundant. He thinks there will be picked, mostly by women and children, this year, at least eight thousand bushels. The lobster factory at Milbridge have put up in air tight cans over one hundred bushels a day, and it is a low estimate to say that fifteen thousand dollars in *money* will be realized from the sale of them this season. Not one fiftieth part will be gathered.

HAIL STORM. We are informed by F. P. Crowell, Esq., P. M., at North Litchfield, that a severe hail storm passed over that section on Wednesday 22d ult, doing considerable damage by prostrating crops of corn, stripping fruit trees, breaking windows and window sashes, &c. The damage in the immediate vicinity of No. Litchfield is estimated at $300. Hail stones three inches in diameter fell.

☞ The address at the exhibition of the Aroostook Agricultural Society, which takes place at Houlton, September 26th and 27th, will be delivered by Hon. Phineas Barnes of Portland.

☞ The Bangor Horticultural Society will have *two* exhibitions this year—the first on the 12th and 13th of September, the second October 2d and 3d.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE. The result of the military investigation ordered by Gen. Sheridan into the causes and circumstances of the recent brutal massacre of Union men in New Orleans has not yet been officially made known. But the New York *Times*, whose sympathies have been plainly manifested in favor of the authorities and police of New Orleans, publishes the following despatch from a correspondent, which confirms as far as it goes, the statements which have been published, implicating the officials and populace of that city in a preconcerted plan of massacre and extermination:

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27th.

The millitary commission appointed by Gen. Baird to investigate the riot in this city on the 13th ult., have completed this duty so far as taking evidence is concerned, and are now preparing their report. It will probably be sent to Gen Sheridan for his review the latter part of this week, when he will forward it to Washington. Nearly two thousand foolscap pages of testimony have been taken, the witnesses comprising polocemen, white citizens and freedmen, and including the statements of representative men of both sides. The first testimony elicited was from Col. Adams Chief of Police, and his aids, besides a number of the sergeants and privates of the force. The wounded whites and negroes were next sworn, and were followed by white and black; otherwise the report will be classified in such a manner as to give all of the evidence regarding the cause and origin of the riot under one head, and the behavior of the police, with the cruel murders by the rioters, under another. It will show that the first shot fired was from a revolver in the hands of a white man at the procession of freedmen which was crossing Canal street on the way to the Capitol, where the convention was in session. After this shot about twenty minutes passed without further disturbance, as the procession reached the Institute, when a squad of police opposed, and in attempting to make arrests, fired on the freedmen, who returned the fire. A mob of citizens then joined the police, and the great massacre commenced. It also shows that several policemen had reversed the bands on their hats in such a manner that the numbers could not be seen, and that after they forced their way into the hall where the convention was held they disregarded the display of a white flag, and fired indiscriminately on the unarmed members and a large number of spectators, some of whom were not in sympathy with the political proclivities of the convention. Some of the citizens wore badges indicating the existence of organization. After this gross breach of faith, the testimony says that the members and spectators rose *en masse* and drove the police out of the chamber with chairs, and then barricaded the doors.

A few of the members and spectators succeeded in making their escape from the building during the confusion which followed. After the barricade had been established not a single person in the building escaped unharmed, and about thirty were murdered. The particulars of the murder of Dr. Dostie while a prisoner in the hands of the police, and the wounding of other members in the same condition is also included. The attempt to lynch W. R. Fish, a member, is positively sworn to, and while credit is given to the police for saving the lives of all who were in the building, and are not now dead, the force is found guilty of nearly all the murders that were committed. Evidence was elicited showing that in many cases the police killed freedmen when they could have arrested them without trouble, and that wounded negroes were thrown into a cart and killed while struggling to free themselves from the dead bodies which had been placed on top of them. As to the origin of the riot the commission will undoubtedly report that it was caused by bitter feelings on the part of the citizens and police toward the radical unionists and the freedmen. They will also be probably of the opinion that the affair was preconcerted, inasmuch as the evidence shows that it was talked of by the citizens for days previous to its occurrence. Altogether the police and the rioters made four separate attacks on the barricades before arresting all the members and spectators, and the rioters did not cease till then. When the military appeared the convention had been dispersed, but it will be the opinion of the commission that if the troops had not arrived just as they did, the riot would have progressed to the extermination of all the unionists and the freedmen in the city.

The investigation includes the proceedings and speeches of the universal suffrage meeting, which was held on the Friday night previous to the riot, and the exact words of the speeches will be given in the report. Gen. Sheridan has imposed strict secrecy on the commission, and no authentic reports were obtained of the evidence during its session. This statement, however, is reliable, although brief. The entire city press having received the official despatches of Sheridan regarding the riot, it is pitching into him hot and heavy, some of the papers going so far as to charge him with untruthfulness.

THE PORTLAND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. This society has had its collection of Natural History burned twice, viz: in 1854 and in the recent fire. At both times it was supposed to be perfectly safe in fire proof buildings. It had just recovered from its first calamity after a severe struggle unknown to few save its own active members, and was inaugurating courses of free lectures to the public, and rendering its collection a rare museum which was to be open to all. But it is gone, and its friends now appeal to the public for assistance. We hope it will be liberally granted. Every object of Natural History is but an exhibition of nature herself, and from those interpretings of nature which scientific men give, there are unfolded many an object of interest to all. Scarcely a half century has passed when a man saw a frog's foot quiver by the agent now known as galvanism. In consequence of that simple fact, we are now able to have the news from Europe spread upon our tables the same day. We might cite hundreds of cases of a similar character. We trust that when the time comes this once flourishing and useful society will receive the liberal benefactions of the people, and not be obliged to struggle for years before it can be made efficient as an educator of the people in the study of natural history.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHICAGO. President Johnson left Washington on Tuesday last, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the monument to the late Stephen A. Douglass at Chicago. He is accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, General Grant and Admiral Farragut and their families, with other invited guests. Receptions were given the President at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, and other principal cities on the route, and speeches were made by him in reply to congratulatory addresses, in which he defended the policy of his administration and denounced Congress. A magnificent dinner was given him at Delmonico's in New York city, two hundred and fifty persons sitting down to the tables, the entertainment costing the city $25,000, or one hundred dollars a plate. On Saturday last the Presidential party reached Niagara Falls, where the Sabbath was spent, and the journey was resumed on Monday morning, and will probably reach its destination sometime during the ensuing week. General Grant and Admiral Farragut were the recipients of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, but make no speeches.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. We learn from the Portland *Star* that on Saturday 25th ult., Orlando Eldridge, an employee in the mills of Bates & Lawrence, at Somerset Mills, met with a distressing accident. He had been using a large grind stone, and attempted to run the belt on to the loose pulley, when it caught his left hand and carried it twice around the pulley, tearing it in a shocking manner. He caught hold of the stone with his right hand, stopping the stone, and wrenched his arm off about four inches from the elbow joint. He picked up the hand and ascended a ladder about ten feet, then walked to the store of Mr. Bates 50 rods, all the time carrying the severed hand with him. Doctor C. H. Rowell of this village was sent for and amputated the arm above the elbow joint. The young man is now doing well.

LIVERMORE FALLS ITEMS. Our agent, S. N. Taber, writing a business letter from this place under date of Aug. 29th, adds the following interesting items:

"The cheese factory at Livermore Falls now consumes about two hundred and fourteen gallons of milk daily, the product of one hundred and twenty cows, which makes two hundred pounds of superior cheese. Farmers receive twelve cents per gallon for the milk.

The salt box factory at this place owned by H. W. Hutchins, has cut up about three hundred cords of wood for boxes, mostly poplar and spruce. The establishment also cuts out a considerable quantity of nice veneering. In another room in the same building, wax thread and stitching needles, are manufactured by F. G. Cole. Manufacturers and farmers along the river and railroad, seem to be in a prosperous, progressive state."

THE EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers facilities for acquiring a thorough business education, that are seldom enjoyed at similar institutions; and the reasonable rates upon which students are admitted—see advertisement for particulars—will commend it to the attention of those with whom it is an object to study economy in securing a business education.

☞ Mr. Isaac Freese of Bangor, was drowned Sunday Aug. 20th, on the Molechunkemunk Lake, by the upsetting of a birch canoe. The party with him had not succeeded in finding his remains. He was about 30 years of age. He was employed as surveyor of the wild land in that portion of the lake.

RAISING OF THE OLD CABLE. Despatches were received from Heart's Content on Sunday last, stating that the Atlantic Cable lost last year, was picked up at 4.40 A. M., on that day in latitude 50 deg. 52 min., longitude 36 deg. 03 min. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 A. M. The despatch says "the Great Eastern is now 700 miles from here, paying out. Everything was going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next."

The following information in regard to the previous efforts made for the recovery of the lost cable, was brought by the steamer Terrible, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday last. She left the cable fleet Wednesday evening, being short of coal and provisions. At that time the Great Eastern was starting for the spot 100 miles east of the point where the cable broke last year. All attempts to successfully raise the cable in the twenty-two hundred fathoms of water, had failed. The following is a minute abstract from Mr. Dean's diary:

Sunday, Aug. 12.—Great Eastern joined the Terrible and Albany at the rendezvous. The Albany had hooked the cable previous to the Great Eastern coming up and lost it with two miles of grappling rope.

Aug. 13 and 14.—Drifting.

Aug. 15.—Mr. Canning being satisfied by the strain on dynanometer increasing to nine and a half tons, that the cable was hooked, at 1 o'clock everything was made ready to let go a large buoy with veering rope attached. Here the first disaster occurred, the splice between the grappling rope and buoy having drawn. Fortunately no one was injured.

Aug. 16.—Drifting.

Aug. 17.—At 11 o'clock, ship's time, the cable came to the surface at the bows of the Great Eastern, but while all were congratulating themselves on the great success the cable slipped off the grapples and disappeared.

From this date up to Wednesday evening the 29th, we were grappling with various success. On one occasion the Albany brought up two miles of the cable.

At the time the Terrible left it was decided to go east 100 miles where the water is only 116 fathoms. They would arrive there on Thursday, and it appears the result is a perfect success.

WHEN WILL DAVIS BE TRIED? The New York *Evening Post* asks the question when Jeff Davis is to be tried, and then offers the following significant suggestions, which it is to be hoped will be speedily acted upon by the President who has so often and so emphatically declared that "treason should be made odious, and traitors punished:"

"The President's last proclamation declares that the insurrection is at an end, and "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

This means that the courts are open, that justice will be executed according to the civil law, and that criminals who may heretofore have been held by the arbitrary war power of the President in prison or elsewhere, and thus saved from trial, will now be brought to trial as speedily as possible.

It means that hereafter justice will be done and the laws executed. Among these laws is one which declares the punishment of treason to be death by hanging.

It means that Davis, and any others who may be now or hereafter arrested for treason, shall be handed over at once to the civil power to be duly tried and executed, according to the Constitution and laws of the land.

It means these things if it means anything. There is no safety for constitutional liberty in this country until at least one traitor and rebel is tried and hanged. Mr. Johnson was quite right when he said, "Treason is a crime and must be punished and made odious."

LETTER FROM MR. MCCULLOCH. In reply to an invitation of a number of gentlemen of Boston to partake of a public entertainment on his return from a visit to Kennebunk, his native town, Secretary McCulloch thus discourses on the financial situation:

"I do not however disguise the fact that great financial difficulties are still to be overcome; that the present prosperity is rather apparent than real, that we are measuring values by a false standard, that we are, in fact, exposed to all the dangers which attend an inflated and irredeemable currency, which diminishes labor—the true source of national wealth—and stimulates speculation and extravagance, which lead invariably to thriftlessness and demoralization.

Before the country becomes again fully prosperous; the specie standard must be restored, prices reduced, industry stimulated, the products of the country increased, the balance of trade between the United States and other nations cease to be against us—all the great interests of the country cared for and protected by wise and impartial legislation, and all sections of the country be brought again into harmonious and practical relations with the general government.

That the country will be again thus really prosperous is as certain as anything in the future. That it should be so at an early day, and that too without a financial crisis, it is only necessary that there should be proper legislation by Congress, economy in the public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of those who are entrusted with the management of the public revenues."

"PEACE AND ORDER" IN LOUISIANA. A Union general residing in New York has just received a letter from an army friend at Shrevesport, La., as follows:

"I have but a moment to write before the steamboat leaves. We have been under arms and in line for three nights past, and are in quite a state of excitement. De Soto parish (the worst in the State) has risen. Most of the planters have been whipping and shooting freedmen, and defying the military to arrest them. Major Thompson marched thirty miles into the parish on Tuesday night last, and arrested five planters. The people here armed and prepared themselves and swore they would rescue these men. They are trying to get up a riot, and partly succeeded after the news of the New Orleans riot came; but we put them down quickly and quietly. They swear they will clean out the 'd——d negro troops.' We are only in hopes they will try it on. It looks like war again; they talk it strongly, and are holding secret meetings constantly. I pity the poor blacks; they suffer terribly. In Texas, only forty miles from here, they work and treat them exactly the same as in old slaver times."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS. Gen. C. S. Edwards, late of the Maine Fifth Regiment, while at Rappahannock Station, succeeded with his and a New York regiment in capturing a large number of prisoners. Among them was Col. Murchison of the North Carolina 54th regiment. Our plucky officer received more swords on the surrender than he could well carry. Among them was the splendid sword of Col. Murchison, which Col. Edwards was allowed by the commanding General to retain. On bringing it home, he had it handsomely fitted up, and since the close of the war wrote to Col. Murchison, offering him back his sword. The Col. replied very courteously, and requested him to keep, as he had done all the fighting he ever should do, and had no occasion for it. Such interchanges as these are honorable to the actors and will serve to close up that hideous wound which the war has made, and which courtesy and forbearance on both sides will do much to heal.

[Certificate of Miss Laing, of Passadumkeag, Me.]

BLINDNESS. This is to certify that I have been sorely afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes for ten years. In defiance of physicians and all remedies that could be found, they grew worse. Every spring and fall I was confined to a dark room, suffering excruciating pain from exposure to light. Last summer they grew worse, remaining so until I consulted Dr. Carpenter, in December. From his treatment I have been benefitted beyond my highest expectations. My eyes are now *well*; no pain, and can see to read without difficulty.

KATE LAING.

Passadumkeag, 1866.

Dr. C. has returned to Augusta and is now engaged in active practice at the Mansion House. See advertisement in this paper.

☞ The Belfast *Journal* states that on Friday night, 24th ult., the stable of Mr. I. F. Milliken in Lincolnville Centre, was discovered to be on fire. At the time of its discovery the fire had made such headway that its progress could not be arrested till in consumed the stable, six valuable horses, several tons of hay, one express wagon, several harnesses, &c. The fire communicated with the wood house and ell of Mr. Milliken's house and all were burned down, and a considerable portion of the household goods were burned. The whole loss, probably, about $4000. Cause of the fire unknown.

LIVE HEDGES VS. FENCING. We would call the attention of our farmers and those interested in the subject of fencing to the advertisement of Messrs Kendall & Whitney, contained in this paper. The cuttings advertised by these gentlemen are highly recommended for the above purpose, adding greatly to the beauty and value of the farm, and as this is the first time the genuine English article has been offered for sale in this State we hope our farmers will not be slow to avail themselves of its advantages.

☞ The Universalist Church in Buckfield was struck by lightning on Thursday of last week, as we learn from the Portland *Star*. The fluid struck the lightning rod which had been taken off as high as the roof of the belfry. Passing down the rod to the belfry it entered the house and did considerable damage. One hundred and thirty lights of glass were broken.

Editor's Table.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE. This work, which is about to be issued, is undoubtedly and decidedly a valuable and useful book, it being from the pen of Dr. Kitto of London; that learned writer of many and useful biblical works. The subject, profuse illustrations, method of treatment and distinguished reputation of the author, combine to make it one of the most popular and desirable volumes ever issued from the press. It supplies the interregnum

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Despatches via Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26. The United States Embassey met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honors, and entertained at a grand banquet. At Novogorod the Embassy were also the recipients of similar attentions, and honored with a grand dinner.

FLORENCE, Aug. 26. General Menabren has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

PRAGUE, Aug. 27. The treaty of peace made by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia and is now en route to this city for exchange.

MADRID, Aug. 28. One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer Tornado, off the coast of Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 28. John Bright delivered a speech at Birmingham last night before a mass meeting of the people, favorable to the reform movements, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, creating a most enthusiastic exhitement among the immense audience.

The meeting was the largest held of late years and the interest manifested by the people exceeds any former demonstration in favor of reform since 1862.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27. At the banquet given to the American embassy the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to toast, was eminently laudatory of the government of the Czar and of the system adopted by him, which had bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

LONDON, Aug. 27. The London market is easier, and an advance of ¼ per cent. is noted in Consols.—The Closing quotation for money was 89. The market for American securities continues firm, and the closing quotations are U. S. 5-20s 72, Erie Railroad shares 45¼, Illinois Central railway shares 88¾.

LONDON, Aug. 30. The Canadian Governmeut has asked the House Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing out of the expected Fenian mission and the modification of Neutrality Laws of the United States. The Home Government has decided to send two regiments of Infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29. Matters in Turkey are in a very bad state. The revolt in Candia progressed, and the inhabitant Christians have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire.

Constantinople is announced to be in a state of siege.

PARIS, Aug. 30. The belief grows here that Maximilian will abdicate the crown of Mexico.

The *Alebats* in an editorial to-day alludes to the honors paid to the American embassy in Russia, and after making the significant inquiry "What is the value of demonstrations between the United States and Russia!" says that "France has done little to revive the old friendship between herself and the United States."

The market for American securities is better. The current prices are: U. S. 5-20s 72¾; Erie shares 45¼; Illinois Central shares 89¾.

LONDON, Aug. 29. The news from the continent shows that treaties are being speedily concluded, and the hostile troops are evacuating the countries they occupied.

VIENNA, Aug. 29. Gen Menebrea has been cordially received and negotiations have been opened. Austria will not demand any compensation for the defenses of Venetia. Peace in Italy is certain.

BERLIN Aug. 29. The text of the Austro-Prussian treaty in all its chief points is the same as the preliminaries.

LONDON, Aug. 31. The opening prices of American stocks are as follows: U. S. 5-20s, 73¼; Erie Railroad shares, 46; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 79¾.

LONDON, Aug. 31. In consequence of further representation made to the Home Government by the Canadian authorities relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be dispatched from Liverpool for Quebec.

LONDON Aug. 31, The *Times* to-day, in a lengthy editorial, congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and action of the Philadelphia convention, detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31. The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the United States Embassy, at which the prominent dignitaries of the empire were present. The Emperor gave the toast —"The prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

MUNICH, Aug. 31. The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiaries of the King.

VIENNA, Aug. 31. The Emperor Francis Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1. The threatenel raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British Government, who are taking active precautionary measures.

Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

PARIS, Sept. 1. The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter written to King Victor Emmanuel on the 11th of Aug., rejoices that the era of peace has returned. He says he accepted the cession of Venetia from Austria in order that the people of that country might be enabled to choose their own destiny. France, the Emperor adds, has exerted her influence in favor of humanity and the best interests of the people of Venetia and Italy.

PRAGUE, Sept. 1. The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress toward settlement, and it is generally believed peace will be fully and finally consummated by these powers in ten days.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Evening. The London *Times* of to-day, in view of the questions arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States and the more recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British government to take into consideration the feasibility, if not the necessity, of so extending the provisions of the neutrality law, as to hold the different governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of the law committed by the subjects of each.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY Sept. 4, 1866.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mulken & Co., and Cony & Farrar.]

Flour,	$10.00 to 17.50	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to 1 20	Mutton ₱ lb,	6 to 10
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Lamb ₱ lb,	7 to 10
Wheat,	none	Veal,	6 to 8
Rye,	1 10 to 1 15	Turkeys ₱ lb,	15 to 22
Corn,	1 00 to 0 00	Chickens ₱ lb,	22 to 25
Barley,	67 to 85	Clover Seed,	— to —
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Herdsgrass,	— to —
Oats,	50 to 55	Red Top,	— to —
Potatoes,	50 to 65	Hay ₱ ton,	10 00 to 13 00
Dried Apples,	20 to 25	Lime,	1 75 to 2 00
Cooking Apples,	50 to 75	Fleece Wool,	45to 50
Butter,	35 to 45	Pulled Wool,	50 to 55
Cheese,	19 to 20	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 50
Eggs,	22 to 25	Hides,	8 to 9
Lard,	22 to 25	Calf Skins,	25 to 28
Beef,	11 to 13	Bank Skins,	50 to 1 00
Round Hog,	12 00 to 14 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to 4 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY Aug. 29, 1866.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veals
This week,	3153	12365	2500	75
Last week,	2203	8105	2900	100
One year ago, (Aug. 30,)	2981	9990	400	100

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.....$14.00@14.25
First qual.....13.50@13.75
Second do.....12.75@13.00
Third do.....11.50@12.50
A very few extra Western, 09.00@14.50.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $8 00@11 00

Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

WORKING OXEN—$115 to 350; handy steers, $000 to 000, or a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$50@75; Extra, $80@110; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

SHEEP—₱ lb., 4¼@6c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $2.25@4.50 ₱ head.

HIDES—Brighton, 13@10¼c; country lots, 8¼@9¼c. CALF SKINS, 25@27c. TALLOW, 8¼@9¼c ₱ lb.

PELTS—Sheep Skins 50c@$1 00; Lamb Skins 75c@$1 00.

SHOTS—Wholesale, 12@12½c; retail 12½@13c ₱ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Brown & Piper, 45; Tirrell & Norcross, 32; T. G. Savage, 20; J. W. Wilbur, 23; W. Tirrell, 51; E. Miller, 12; R. D. Bunn, 11; Frost, 23; J E Elwell, 15; Lancaster & Baker, 18; Lawrence & Fall, 5; Shaw & Hosmer, 18; J Huse, 16; J Abbott, 36; W Dyer, 44; H G Judkins 16; J O Miller, 13; White & Morse, 16; A H McMarsion, 41; Simpson & Pennell, 55; B F Holbrook, 8; Farrar & Co, 103.

REMARKS. There are more cattle in market this week than the demand requires, and trade has not been so active as it would have been with a smaller number of cattle at market. Prices remain unchanged from our last quotations. There were but a very few extra beeves brought to the yards, most of them being taken at a commission from the depot. The quality is mostly of an ordinary grade. The supply from Maine is large, there were some very nice beeves among them, and a large lot of working oxen. The trains got in early and trade was rather inactive until afternoon. There was a large lot of cattle sold before the close last night. To-day there is quite a large lot of cattle yarded, many of which are workers, for which there has been a good demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

E Boynton, 54; J E Elwell, 83; Lawrence & Fall, 56; Bond & Umberhist, 27; W P Dyer, 230; H J Judkins, 100; Copp & Radcliff, 250; E M Carleton, 52; E Piper, 117; Penniman & White, 153; C P Brown, 123.

SALES OF WORKING OXEN FROM MAINE. W H Dyer sold one pair 6 ft 10 in for $240; another pair same size for $232½ J C Miller 2 yrs 5 yr-olds 6 ft 6 in $145, $165; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in $210. J O White 2 yrs 7 ft oxen $245, $295; 6 ft 9 in $210; 7 ft $230; Shaw & Hosmer 2 yrs 7 ft 6 in oxen $375, $350; 6 ft 10 in $265; 6 ft 6 in $240; 6 ft 4 in 3 yr-olds $195; 6 ft 5 in $160; same $187; 6 ft 10 in $205. J. A. Judkins 4, 6 ft 10 in $330 each.

BOSTON MARKET.....Sept. 1.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $7.50@8.50; Common extras at $9.00@10.25; Medium extras at $10.50 @ 12.00; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $12.25@16.00 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Western mixed, $0 91@0.93; yellow, $0.98c@$1.05

OATS—Northern and Canada, 75@80c ₱ bush; P. E. Island 00@00c.

RYE—1 00@1 10 ₱ bush. Shorts $30@$31; Fine Feed $34@35; and Middlings at $38@36 ₱ ton.

WOOL—45@78 c ₱ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $00 to $00.

NEW YORK MARKET....Sept. 3.

FLOUR—State, $8.20@7.95; round hoop Ohio, $8.20@ 12.00; Western, $8.10@9.40; Southern, $9.75@15.50; Canada, dull. $9.00@000.

WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee new, $0.00@2.18; Milwaukee Club $0.00@000.

CORN—Mixed western, 79½@80.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

To young men from the farms, middle-aged men who desire to better their condition in life, and to parents who would educate their sons for successful, useful men.

I have suggested the best course of study and system of practicle trainnng for preparing young and middle-aged men for active, successful life, ever adopted in this or any other country.

My course for Farmer's sons, mechanics, and those from Plantations and Manufactories, is the best in the world, it being the most useful, the shortest, most comprehensive, and within the reach of all.

Such is the popularity of my system of practical, useful education, that my College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, has become the largest Educational Institution on the Continent—enjoying patronage from not only all sections of our own country, but from South America, Europe, Cuba, Mexico, and the Canadas, and is exerting a wider influence for practical popular education than all Commercial or Business Colleges in this country combined.

Such was the extended patronage from the West, that it become necessary to establish an Institution at Chicago, where this system of education could be enjoyed, and its success has no parallel in the history of Schools and Colleges, it being to-day the largest Educational Institution in the West.

Young men from the Farm and Plantations, who can devote a few months to study, and men of middle-age who desire to change their present employment for something more remunerative, and others who desire lucrative, honorable altnations in busines, can enjoy advantages here not to be found elsewhere.

Parents who desire to educate their sons in the best manner, in the least time, and at the least expense, for useful, successful men, will please investigate the claims of this Institution. Reference is given to Educators and the best business men in the country.

Graduates are assisted to such situations as they merit, through the College Agencies in the different cities. References are given to more than two hundred in States and Government Departments, and more than four hundred in successful business in the city of New York alone, who owe their success to this Institution.

The prescribed Course of Study can be completed in three months, at a total expense for Tuition and Board, at from $85 to $100. The Institution guarantees the total expense not to exceed $100 for three months, and receives Students for that sum. Those wishing to become a member will be admitted any week day in the year. There are no examinations at commencement.

The Illustrated Paper of sixteen pages Harper's Weekly else giving full information of the Course of Study, and the Eastman System of Practical Training, with much valuable reading matter, is sent free of charge to all who desire it.

☞ Applicants will app'y in person or by letter to

H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., Pres't.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Or for Western Institution, to

D. K. ALLEN, Sec'y,
Eastman College, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—The public will not confound this Institution with the many small—so called—"Commercial" or "Business Colleges' that have sprung up in the different cities. They bear no more comparison to this Institution than a common school does to Yale College. This Institution is the fountain of them all, and is exerting more power and influence for good than all combined. Some claim to have introduced practical instruction on the plan taught here. It will be understood that the Eastman System of Practical Training, was granted by law to this College, through Patents dated September 6th, 1864, and Eastman College of Poughkeepsie, and Chicago, are the only Commercial Institutions in this country that conduct their operations practically. It is also the only Business Institution that has a regular system of Agencies, to procure situations for graduates.

1w39 H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Pres't

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prarles and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities, never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element prevades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventative of its consequences,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a tonic so potent, and anti-acepic, so perfect, an alternative so irresistible, and a stimulent so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustable garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of *all epidemics*. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere.—*New York World, Nov.* 6, 1865. 1m39

A MODERN MIRACLE!

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brsh, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores

Gray Hair to its Original Color.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it

CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & Co., *Nashua, N. H.*
For sale by all Druggists. 2wecp36

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER!

The remedy is within reach of all.

SMOLANDER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

will cure you of all *Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy*, and *Chronic Gonorroea*, and will renew and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a too eager *votary of pleasure* nothing will do you so much good as *Smolander's Extract Buchu*. For many diseases incident to females, *Smolander's Buchu* is a sure and sovereign remedy.

Get the genuine. Price only $1.

Sold by J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.

☞ *Ask for Smolander's Buchu.* 1y4

AMERICAN

Have saved more than 50,000 persons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dysentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also, a sure cure for Diptheria, Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
1y9 Springfield, Mass.

LIFE DROPS

SEGUR'S PRESCRIBED GOLDEN SEAL,

RECOMMENDED for the treatment of

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fever and Ague.

And warranted a cure. Invented by Dr. G. C. SEGUR. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct articles and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession. A physician who has made use of it in his practice, says:—"It is harmless, while it is potenty nor does it as is the case with many medicines leave a shattered constitution in its track."

Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Springfield, Mass.

The trade can obtain it of any New York or Boston Medicine House. 1y9

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

ON WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. 1y25

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

For the past few months the country has been flooded with worthless counterfeits of valuable popular medicines; the counterfeiters evidently having the impression that our laws protected them in pirating the trade mark of manufacturers not resident in this Province—and thus deceiving the public. But the case of Perry Davis & Son, of Providence, R. I., against a house in Montreal—on which, after careful investigation, our Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics decided that Perry Davis & Son are alone entitled to the enregistration of "Pain Killer," thus rendering simple justice to the inventors and proprietors of a valuable family medicine, and protecting the public against a host of base and worthless counterfeits. We cannot too highly comment this judgment.—*Hamilton News.* 2w38

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

CURE YOUR COUGHS AND COLDS.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM will be found a ready and efficient Remedy for hard Colds, Croup, Coughs, and all lung difficulties. It is sold by all druggists. The cheapest and best medicine in the world. 1w39

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order—your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and drive out the humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructedly, in health. They stimulate the organs of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will react upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements, they are surely, and many of them rapidly, cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Quotiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Price Per Bottle, 25 Cents.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the Speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. 2m54

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the

Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs,

and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
3m38 STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, New York City.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!

THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY.

Also, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painter's Colic, &c., and is warranted to CURE or no pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affording almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I. GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., of Boston, General Agent. 3m28

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM,

Is warranted to cure Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus. *It has done so* for the past twenty-five years, and it will prove efficacious to those who will try its virtues. We know whereof we do testify, and believe that we are doing the public good in endorsing it. RT. REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE, and also REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., of N. Y., of the Methodist Book Concern, recommend it. Keep a bottle on hand—it costs but 25 cents, and may save a doctor's bill, and possibly, life itself. It is sure and safe. 7w33

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. 1y10

ITCH; ITCH! ITCH!

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of dostage, to any part of the United States. 1y47

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

If you wish to buy an *excellent, warranted* PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON very cheap, or wish to hire or exchange one, or take one upon trial for church, hall or parlor use, just send for terms; descriptive lists, recommendations, &c., to

25tf E. M. MANSUR, Mount Vernon, Me.

Married.

In Augusta, Aug. 29th, at the residence of Lewis D. Moore Esq., by Rev. Edwin E. Johnson, A. S. Flanders of Lawrence, Mass., to Adelia M. Johnson daughter of the late Henry Johnson, Esq., of Farmington Me.

In Jay, Aug. 18th, by Moses Stone Esq., John F. Richardson to Hosteraan Searvey, both of Jay.

In Clinton, Sept. 1st, by Rev. Silas L. Pennell, Richard Ricker to Sarah A. Parry, both of Waterville; Ivory L. Ricker to Lorania A. Eldridge, both of Waterville.

In Bangor, Sept. 3d, by Rev. A. P. P. Small, Samuel K Leavitt of Evansville, Ind., to Abbie A. Fisher of Bangor; Lieut. J. H. Rogers to Sue H. Elsher, of Bangor; Sept. 1st, by S. E. Benson, Esq., W. H. Davis of Burlington, to Christine Keezer, of Corinth.

Died.

In Augusta, Aug. 29th, Mary, widow of the late Capt. F. C. Fletcher, aged 47 yrs; Aug. 30th, Sarah wife of P. S. Bronsdon, aged 54 yrs. 11 months.

In Winthrop, Aug. 11th, Mrs. Olive Webb, aged 71 yrs.

In Sidney, Aug. 26th, Judeth S., wife of Daniel R. Goddard, aged 50 years.

In Belgrade, Aug. 19th, John Williams, aged 79 yrs 4 months; April 7th, Moses Tibbetts, aged 91 yrs 5 months; Aug. 22d, Hannah Tibbetts, aged 89 years 3 months.

In West Gardiner, Aug. 21st, Alonzo Sampson, aged 23 years 9 months.

Advertisements.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

CITY OF AUGUSTA,
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Aug. 31, 1866.

The Inhabitants of said city, qualified to vote for State and County officers, according to law, are hereby notified to assemble at their several Ward Rooms on the second Monday of September, being 10th day of said month, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to give in their votes for the following officers, viz: For Governor of the State, for three Senators for the Fourth Senatorial District, for two Representatives to the Legislature, for a County Commissioner, County Treasurer, Sheriff, and Representative to Congress for the Third Congressional District. The polls to be closed at four o'clock P. M.,

Notice is also given that the Board of Alderman will be in open session at the Aldermen's room for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, and of receiving evidence of the qualifications of voters whose names are not on the list, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY preceding the day of election, from nine o'clock to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from two o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon. 1w39 O. E. HAYWARD, City Clerk.

COTSWOLD SHEEP AT AUCTION.

My entire stock of Cotswold sheep, comprising Bucks, Ewes, Buck Lambs and Ewe Lambs, will be on exhibition on the Fair Grounds of the Essex Agricultural Society, at HAVERHILL, Mass, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 25th and 26th, 1866, and will be sold by Auction, without reserve, in small lots to suit purchasers, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of the Fair, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sale positive without regard to the weather. Sheep boxed and delivered aboard cars at Haverhill, without extra charge.

☞ Gentlemen are invited to call and examine before the day of sale. CHARLES CORLISS.

"Poplar Lawn," Haverhill, Sept. 1866.
PEDRICK & CLOSSON, Auctioneers. 4w39

BUCK FOR SALE.

"OLD BLOCK," by "Old Abe," by "Sweepstakes. OLD BLOCK is from a fine Hammond Ewe, and is a half brother to the celebrated "GOLD-DROP," lately owned by Hon. Edwin Hammond of Vermont. Old Block is four years old, of compact build, great constitution, fine, close, even fleece, and medium length of staple. Price $150. Call and see him.

I have also TWENTY YOUNG BUCKS, "Chips of the Old Block," for sale or to let. Prices from $8 to $25, or they will be let at from $3 to $5 per season.

The above are said to be the best lot of bucks in Somerset County, except a few held so high as to be out of the reach of the small farmers and wool growers.

Call on or address H. H. BIXBY, Norridgewock.
Norridgewock, Sept. 1, 1866. 4w39

FREEDOM NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Nathan M. Stuart, of the town of Vassalboro', in the county of Kennebec, and State of Maine, hereby give my son George M. Stuart the remainder of his time during his minority, and that I claim none of his wages nor I shall not pay any debts of his contracting after this date. NATHAN M. STUART.

CHARLES G. PINKHAM, Witness.
Vassalboro', Aug. 23d, 1866.

THE TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STEEL

were superseded by the

LUCIFER MATCH,

and this, in turn, will soon be abandoned for the

UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH,

cheapest as well as best!

3 cents per Box. 30 cents per dozen. 3t39

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Pleasantly situated in SOUTH CHESTERVILLE; including 125 acres of land suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland. It has a small orchard of choice fruit. Said farm is well watered and fenced. Buildings commodious and in good repair. I will sell the whole or part to suit purchasers. For particulars inquire on the premises of

3w39 E. H. BROWN.

FARM WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a farm—is not particular about size—one well wooded and timbered would be preferred. Please address with price, size, location and privilege, ISAAC MASON,
South Chesterville, Me.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership existing under the firm name of MITCHELL & COOMBS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. O. M. Mitchell continuing the business. O. M. MITCHELL,
CHAS. A. COOMBS.

Witness:—G. P. COCHRANE.
Augusta, Aug. 23, 1866. 1w39

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the Association of OAK GROVE SEMINARY will be held at their school house on 7th day (Saturday) the 15th of 9th month 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance is very desirable as matters of vital importance will claim the attention of the meeting.

ELI JONES, Clerk.
Vassalboro', 27th of 8th month, 1866. 2w39*

NORTH PARISH HIGH SCHOOL.

The FALL TERM will commence MONDAY, Sept. 10th and continue ten weeks. The course of study for this term will embrace the branches usually taught in the District Schools, together with Higher English Mathematics and Natural Science. Terms from $3 to $5. 1w39 G. T. FLETCHER, Prin.

MANSFIELD'S

VEGETABLE MITIGATOR,

WILL CURE

Diptheria or Throat Disease; Bronchitis; Rheumatism; Pain in any form; Pain, Swelling and Stiffness of the Joints; Pain or Lameness in the Back, Breast or Side; &c. In Fevers, Canker, Rash, Measles, Fever and Ague, its virtue is experienced to admira ion, especially among children. It Cures Cholera, Cramps, old Ulcerous Sores, Sores exposed to salt water, Sprains, Fresh Wounds, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the Bowels, Neuralgia, Colds, Tooth Aché, Burns, Pain in the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and all morbid conditions of the system.

☞ *For internal and external use, it is, in fact, the most effectual Family Medicine now known in America.*

10,000

SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.

Thousands of Testimonials can be given of its

Superiority & Great Cures.

Prepared only by

DR. W. P. MANSFIELD.

All orders addressed to

MANSFIELD, REDLON & Co.,
27 *Green Street,*
PORTLAND, ME. 3m39*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

EVERLASTING HEDGES.

A substantial hedge warranted in four years.

We invite the attention of the Farmers of Maine to our choice lot of English Hedge Willow, for hedging. They are highly recommended by all our Agriculturists as combining

Cheapness, Beauty and Profit.

Requiring the least time and labor and less than one half the cost of common fencing.

Price per thousand, $10.00—five thousand, $45.00.

We warrant each cutting Imported English Willow, cut from seven year old stock; will not spread from the roots, and the only species of willow that will grow on *High Ground.*

As an investment, the cultivation of these willows stands unrivaled and are (1000 cuttings) producing five thousand pounds yearly without any care whatever after the first year, and being used in the manufacture of willow Baskets there is an increasing demand and ready sale at two hundred dollars per ton. Full directions will be sent on receipt of above price.

KENDALL & WHITNEY,
Agricultural Warehouse.
OLD CITY HALL, Portland Me.

☞ Orders solicited immediately. 39tf

FARM FOR SALE

IN HARMONY, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres in good order, a house nearly new, 24 by 34, good cellar, all 18 feet, wood shed, hog house, shed for boilers, &c., all connected and in good order; good wells of water for house and barn. An orchard, cuts about thirty tons of hay, plenty of ords, bowlock and wood, plenty of pasturing, all to your liking; also some pine. If any one wants a good farm cheap, they will do well to call on Smith Whittier, on the premises. Said farm is on the South Harmony road leading from Athens to Harmony. 2w39* SMITH WHITTIER.

NEW GOODS.

We are just opening a good assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

At reasonable prices,

Also 4000 yards Remnant MERRIMACK PRINT; Also 1 Case Remnant BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.

39tf FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH.

THIRD VISIT.

DR. CARPENTER,
Oculist and Aurist,

Has returned to this city and can be consulted at the MANSION HOUSE upon

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

Bronchitis, Nasal Polypus, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Films, Opacities,

And all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Hundreds of Testimonials from Bangor, Rockland, Belfast, Waterville and this city, can be seen at the Dr.'s office.

Consultation at office free; but letters must contain one dollar to insure an answer.

Office hours—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Augusta, Aug. 23, 1866. 3w38

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN STATIONERY.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has recently made such additions to his former assortment of Stationery, as to make it one of the largest and best in the State. His stock now consists of nearly every variety of English, French and American Manufacture, from the commonest to the most expensive.

He has also procured at considerable expense, one of the very best ENGLISH STAMPING PRESS, and is now prepared to stamp all kinds of Stationery at the shortest possible notice.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to supply themselves with a superior article of Stationery, are invited to call and examine the assortment.

J. T. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN BOOKS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 7 Bridge's Block, Augusta.
Augusta, Aug. 28, 1866. 3w38

JOHN G. ADAMS,
Former proprietor of the
AUGUSTA MARKET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has returned from Boston, and will open on

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1st,

a choice stock of new and fresh

PROVISIONS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

in their season;

To which he invites the attention of all who may favor him with a call. 29tf

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

MR. J. PIPER would inform his friends and customers that he has removed into his

NEW STORE,

Built by him the present season, and fitted up

With all the Modern Improvements for a FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE,

Where may be found a general assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUIT, Confectionery &c., also a large variety of

FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery and To

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMIL Y NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

FLOWERS.

There are flowers round about me
As I sit beneath the trees,
Sweet lowly things are breathing
The breath of olden time.

They look so kindly upward,
I greet them as my friends;
And my mind to each small blossom
Such holy beauty lends,

That, as if to living creatures,
Wherever my glance may fall
On the blue-bells or the daisies,
I say, "God bless you all!"

Go forth, my little daughter,
The mid-day heat is o'er,
Go forth among the flowers,
And gather them a store.

The little fairy Speedwell,
With its many eyes of blue,
How well I can remember
Green lanes wherein it grew.

The Daisies, see how gaily
Like little stars they shine,
The darlings of my childhood,
As ones they were of mine.

The Blue-bell when I see it,
My thoughts fly back once more,
To a pine wood, whose recesses
With its bloom were purpled o'er.

Go forth; dear child, and pluck them
And bring thy spoils to me;
Thou lov'st the gay, bright colors,
Though thou scest not what I see.

To me they bring remembrance
Of many long past springs;
They are types of me and shadows
Of yet more lovely things.

They have sprung in joyous beauty
From the drear and wintry earth,
When all was dead and dreary,
They have brought their new-born mirth.

Their stems are weak and fragile,
To the faintest wind they bend,
Yet their coming is a token
That death is not our end.

Not more of love than wisdom
Was theirs who round the tomb
First brought, in faith far-seeing,
Gay flowers to bud and bloom.

On every leaf is written
A sweet consoling thought,
The hope of life upspringing
From death, by them is brought.

My child, my happy darling,
Go pluck me many a one,
Though thou'rt the gayest flower
That smiles beneath the sun!

Go forth, thou blessed being,
And bring thy sweet spoils here,
Though I need no other token
Of heaven, when thou art near!

I need no other token
Than thy fair and happy face,
Through which on me are beaming
God's mercy and God's grace.

—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Our Story-Teller.

IN THE DARK.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

I wouldn't have been Robinson Crusoe, not for five hundred a year and no slack. It's all werry well being your own foreman and master, and so on on, but then such a life to my mind's like a well-Tagged deal board just made ready for flooring. You've been over it, and touched it well down with your jack-plane, and finished off with your trying-plane and there it is—or ought to be, if it ai'nt—scamped just like a bit of satin, every knot just like a smooth brown eye, and every bit of grain standing out as if polished; but then turn it over, and it's all as rough and shaggy, and splintery as can be. It's all werry well being master and guager, but then you has to be journeyman and laborer into the bargain. But that ain't it so much, for I wouldn't give a clout nail, let alone tuppence, for a feller as can't turn his hand to anything in a push; it is the lonesomeness of the thing.

I expect it's not liking to be alone made me get married; and I must say that now there's an old bird at home and five little ones in the nest, I ain't werry lonesome there. How they do open their precious young beaks, and what a sight o' stuff it does take afore you can persuade 'em to shut again! But I ain't grumbling about that, mind, and I hope I never shall. However, as I said afore, I don't like being alone, for it puts me in mind of a werry lonely time; but I do like having a mate come in for an hour's chat, and join me over a pipe and a pint of half-and-half in a quiet, sociable manner, same as you have to-night, Dick Smith.

What's a good trying-plane o' yours—the one you had in the shop to-day—but I never did see, and don't suppose I ever shall see, such a tool as one I lost about four years ago—least ways I didn't lose it, for I sold it; but it was a loss for all that. Fine sound bit o' beech as ever you saw; while as to the iron, there was never a better bar o' stuff came out o' Sheffield. Just show it to the ilestand now and then, and knock it up to the right set, and then—whish! whish!—the shavings would seem to run off a board as fine, and then, and soft as—as—well as shavings, you know.

I sold that plane for two shillings, and the next I'd have given five to get it back, but was gone again, and I have never set eyes on it since. You see, nothing looks worse than for a man to be parting with his tools; and when you see a fellow doing of it, he's either one as isn't worth his salt, or else he's werry hard drove.

Now I suppose I do make my salt, mostlings, or else I shouldn't have been two years in this shop; but about the time I told you of, I was going to part with one o' my tools, so you may suppose I was hard drove. It don't matter where it was, but it worn't a hundred miles from Gray's Inn Lane; and after being out six weeks, I was took on, and got my order to be off with a lot more, down into Surry, where there was a cottage army, as they calls it, a-building.

I slips off out o' the lane and across Holborn in no time; and in less than that I was down our court where we lodged, and up two pair o' stairs, and into the room before my wife had time to hide what she was doing of.

"Hooray, mother," I says, "took on!" and then stops short; for though I would not let her think I knew she had been having a good cry, it all at once struck me that I should be setting her off again, for I'd engaged to go down into the country for a month certain, and I should have to leave her behind—so I stops short.

"Oh, father," she says, "I am thankful; for don't I know what could have gone next."

We had, somehow, then got into the way o' callin' ourselves "Mother and Father;" and so she said she didn't know what could have gone next; and I'm sure I couldn't have told her, for many of our things had gone away about that time; for what with no work and a long spell or two o' sickness, we had to make a good many visits to a certain relative, as I'm sure every honest, hard working man hates the werry name of.

And now I ain't speaking fair, for I said *we* had to make a good many visits; but it wern't *we*, for I'm blest if I wasn't such a coward myself that I daren't go, but stopped sneaking at home and let the wife go instead, which weren't at all manly, says you; nomore it worn't.

Howsomever, when she said that, I knew that something must go; and I felt so light-hearted with the idea o' that work that I made up my mind to go myself, and wrapping my old favorite plane up in a red handkerher, I slips out into Fetter Lane, where our uncle lived. Off I goes, full swing, as if it was all right, and with my mind made up to run right in and pawn the plane, and then let the missus have the money, and make shift till I could send her some more; and then what with thinking about having to tell her I was going into the country, and about how soon the foreman would let me draw something on account, if I didn't shoot right past the shop.

"Don't turn back yet," I says to myself, "or people will think there's something wrong." So I walks right on, and gets into Farrington Market, and makes a bit of a twist, and come back again, meaning not to miss it this time.

There it was—three golden balls hung out and a window full of everything one could find a name for; workingmen's tools and watches, silk handkerchers and silver spoons, flutes, and fiddles without any strings, pistols and telescopes—the one to make a hole in you, and t'other to look at it with—glass decanters and tooth-drrwers, pincers, rings and chains, and earrings and musical boxes, and composing sticks; but there was't neither a smoothing, nor a rebate, nor a moulding, nor a jack, nor a trying-plane in the whole window; and I cut by as hard as ever I could; and "Tom Scott," I says, "you're a fool! You've come to the wrong shop!"

All at once I pulled up and pretended to be looking at the fishing-tackle shop, and stood there a talking, as it were, to an old stuffed jack that was staring at me with his yellow eyes, and his mouth wide open and full of hookey teeth, that would let anything go in, but precious little come out again; and then, somehow or another, it seemed to me as that great stuffed jack, or pike, or whatever you call it, was a sorter imitation 'o that precious relation as I came out on purpose to see.

"Ah!" says I, "and we poor chaps is the gudgeon as he lives on. And a precious gudgeon you are, Tom Scott—six feet high, fourteen stone weight, and a humbugging yourself and pretending all sorts o' gammon, because you ain't got enough stuff to go in like a man to pawn that plane. Tom," I says, "I'm ashamed of you! Take it home again and ask the missus to do it for you, and don't be a humbug and say you've got to the wrong shop."

And so I gave it him—that's me, you know—hot and strong for about five minutes, and then I felt better.

"Don't be a donkey," I says, and then I hugs the plane up tight and walks on; but I'm blessed if everybody don't seem to know where I was goin', and kept staring at the red handkercher, when they wouldn't have took a bit o' notice if I had carried the plane in my hand, open like.

"Now for it," I says: for I'd made my mind quite up, and ment business, when I meets a policeman, and he looks at me, and I looks at him; I don't know how a chap feels that has stolen a plane, but if he feels half as bad as I did that afternoon, why the sooner he turns honest and earns the tool instead, the better for him.

I know I was a fool to mind, and kept telling myself so; but it wasn't no use, blow you, for before I'd got a dozen yards past the policeman, If I didn't turn round to look, and as a matter of course, there was he turned round too, and staring at me. Talk about a look! why, his eyes went through me like mortice chisels in a door-jamb!

I turns round again and scuffles on, meaning to rush into the shop. "Now for it," I says again; and I believe I should have done it, if a chap hadn't have come out at the same moment, with his hand in his pocket chinking some money, and we nearly ran against one another, and started back, for he knowed me by sight, and I knowed him, through having worked a few benches of one another at Cubitt's.

We just nods, and he has gone like a shot, for he knowed I could tell what he had been there for, while, of course, I put it to you now, I couldn't go in then, could I? On I goes ever so far up the lane, and then back once more, and this time, although I knowed everybody was looking at me, I blunders right into the shop, slips off the handkerchief and bangs the plane down on the counter.

"Lend me five shillings on this for a week." I say: and two or three people in cupboards like, reaches round to see who made such a noise; but as there were four or five more people in the place, nobody takes any more notice o' me, and there I stands, hot and savage, till a skinny little chap with a pen-holder across his mouth, like a bit, because he was vicious, comes up and turns my old plane over, and then he mumbles as as well as he could for the pen—

"How much?"

"Twelve and six," I says, for I thought he meant what did I give for the plane.

He gives it a push and shakes his head, and I was just going to speak when I feels a hand on my shoulder, and looking round, there was the policeman I met, and he says—

"Where did you get it from, my man?"

"Bought it," says I, in a regular flurry.

"Where?" says he.

"Charing Cross," I says; and, to make a long story short, I had to let him walk back to my lodging with me, and see my basket of tools, and then he only seemed half satisfied; while half an hour after I roused up and went out, quite savage, swinging the plane in my hand, and sold it at a marine store shop for two shillings.

It was hard work to comfort the wife when she knew that she was going to be left alone: for "Oh, Tom," she says, "the poverty's hard enough to bear without having to be separated." But I promised her that I'd take a lodging, and get her down with me as soon as I found the work likely to last, but next morning at breakfast I saw more than one tear drop into her teacup.

But it was a bright morning, and I'd been doing all I could to cheer her up; for I wasn't going to start till nine; so I gave young Tom a treat, washed his head for him, and rubbed on the soap till his little nob was all white.

"Now slooch, faryer," he says; and I slooched him, and never got the soap once in his eyes, nor yet up his nose, which wasn't surprising, seeing what a chap he was then, and no nose at all to speak of.

Well, at last I had my tool basket ready, and a hammer through the handles to swing it over my shoulder. There were three clean aprons inside, and some odds and ends I should want, and then there was nothing else to do but say good bye. But there, I won't tell you about it, for she took on a great deal, as it was the first time I had been away from her. "You will write, Tom?" says she. "Why, of course," I says.

"And I've put four sheets and some envelopes in," she says, "so that you needn't write on the back of the sand-paper with your pencil, for its so hard to make out."

And then, after five minutes silence, I bolted out, and wouldn't look behind till I was out of the court.

Why, of course I was sorry to leave her behind; and I went along with my heart feeling as heavy as a lump of lead, and everybody I met looking dull and weary, which I should think must have been indigestion, or something of that kind; but it soon went off, and the clear, sunshiny morning seemed to brighten one up, till I felt so hearty and cheery that I was ashamed of myself, for I felt as though I ought to be miserable, like I knew the wife was at home. But there we were, several of us, along with carts full of scaffold-poles and material, and before long we were out in the open country.

Out in the open country—God bless it!—with the birds twittering in the trees and hedges; the blue sky overhead, with now and then a light cloud slowly sailing across; the soft wind smelling that delicious that we opened our mouths and drew in great long breaths, as though we should never be tired. There were flowers everywhere—lilac, laburnum and may; orchards full of pinky apple-blossoms; while as to the green of the fields in the golden sunshine, ah! it was a sight to men who had been cooped up in close London courts, without knowing where the next day's bread was to come from!

Out in the open country with fresh beauties at every turn! Why, we were like so many boys, running by the carts, larking, shouting, and making regular fools of ourselves, which must, of course, have been owing to the light, free air. I've heard talk of prisoners and sick men, and their delight at being out once more; but they could not have felt happier than we did, out in the open country, on this bright May day.

Every now and then, though, something dull would come over me, and I wasn't sorry when it did; for what business had I to be so happy and cheerful, knowing how miserable I had left some one at home? But so it was; and the bit of blackness wore off, and I was as lively as the best of them five minutes after; for mind you, it isn't money as can give the real gladness of heart.

Well, we got down to the place, and the work went on merrily. The foreman was a good fellow, and made me one or two little advances; and, as there seemed to be work for a good three or four months, I began to look out for a little place where I could bring some one down to; and a comfortable lodging I soon found, made all my little arrangements, and sent a letter up with a post-office order inside, so that some one and the two little ones could come down comfortably the next day but one.

Every one, I dare say, has his own fancies; and I don't mind telling you one o' mine. I don't know anything so satisfactory as driving a nail home. You make a small hole with your bradawl; in goes your nail; and then, tapping gently at first, you go on by degrees, until the head gets nearer and nearer, and at last is driven right into the soft deal board.

Not much of it! says you. Perhaps not to your way of thinking; but every man to his trade, and, you may depend upon it, in every trade there's a similar feeling. I've seen blacksmiths laugh as they pounded away at their iron, the old cobbler grin as they threw their waxed-end tight, the pattern-maker nod their heads as they laid on the flatting; and something of the same kind in most trades; and it's only reasonable that it should be so, for a fellow would not be much of a workman if he didn't love his craft.

Well, I was busy driving the nails in a piece o' boarding, thinking all the time about the missus coming down, when I makes a false stroke, hit the nail o' one side, and it flew up and caught me right in the eye.

Talk about agony! No one knows what I suffered for a short time. The inflammation spread from one eye to the other, and I was quite blind, so that I had to be led home to my lodging. Perhaps you know what a bit of dust or a last, or anything o' that kind is in your eye; you know the pain and worrying it gives you; so you can think what I suffered—a great, tall, stout fellow—as I lay turning about, with the sweat dropping off me.

Doctor came, and did all he could. Next day came, and the pain seemed easier. Next day after that came and a letter saying my wife would not be there for another day, and some one had to read it to me, for everything was black as night; and at last, worn out with pain and lonesomeness, and the horrid fear that I was to be a blind, helpless man, I turned over upon my face, and stopped there till the pillow was quite wet.

Yes, I knew it was the act of a child; but I felt one then, as I thought of the bright light of God's sunshine gone from me forever! that I should gaze no more upon the loving face of my own wife, and that the merry, bright eyes of my little ones would sparkle for me no more. That I should henceforth grope about in the dark, seeking like that sorcerer in the Testament, for some one to lead me by the hand. That I, the great man of bone and muscle, should be in a moment stricken down helpless, to be henceforth a burden to my poor wife, and we—poor people.

It was the act of a child, I know; for, with an exceeding bitter cry, I lay there and sobbed miserably, while every tear smarted and burned like melted lead running over my eye-balls. O yes, it was the act of a child, and I knew that I was now as helpless as the weakest. How I lay and thought of poor blind Samson, and pitied him! How I called to mind those with sightless eyeballs whom I had often passed by uncaringly; and how I thought, and thought what I could do for my bread in the long, long night that now seemed my future.

"In the dark, in the dark!" I kept on groaning to myself as I lay, and then I thought of the past time, and of how great a blessing I had thoughtlessly enjoyed, and then the thought came to me of other blessings which never seemed blessings before, for being mostly short o' money, I always thought myself hard used, and growled more than I need have done. And at last of all thinking and suffering, my head seemed to get hot, and I turned delirious—half mad, you know—and went on terribly, I suppose, till two days after, when I seemed to wake up in the dark, and lay still, thinking and wondering where I was, till I heard a noise as of some one moaning, and I calls out, "Who's there?" I knew who it was directly, for I just heard the word "Tom" sobbed out, and then there was an arm under my head, and tears falling upon my poor sightless face, and such tender, hopeful words whispering to me as made my heart swell and beat, and I felt that, come what might—come sickness, come sorrow, blind or able to see—I had some one to lean on, and to lead me by the hand.

We were very quiet then, and I lay on my side, trying to look through the black darkness of that dear old face that I could feel close by me, as some one kneeled down by my bed side; but no, I could not see it with my eyes, though I could with my heart. And then she stopped sobbing, and talked of hoping for the best, and of how the eyes of the blind had been opened, and that perhaps my affliction might, by His help, yet be removed. And so we walked and talked, and she said that we would sorrow no more about it, and then how much she could get by needlework, and all on so hopefully, that I seemed to brighten up; but only for a few moments, for I knew what a dead, helpless burden I should be. And then she must have seen my face working, and, poor lass! she broke down herself, when I said she had better been left a widder.

At last, in the quiet of that little room, not a sound to be heard but the twittering o' the birds outside the window, I said, in better hope, some words with her, as she knelt by me, but we got no further than "Thy will be done." * * * * * *

Dick Smith, I never knowed how much love and tenderness and gentleness there was in this world until I groped about it in the dark. I'd been bitter, as many a disappointed working-man, and railed at my betters; but now, in the midst of my trouble, I learnt that I had walked all my life in the dark, stumbling about and not seeing the blessings that were spread around me. We never knew want during the dark month which we spent in that pleasant country place, where my wife led me about amongst the sweet spring flowers, while everybody had a kind and loving word for me. The governor allowed me half wages, and somebody did needle work, and they used to pay her double and treble, and send me all sorts of things, so that we were very well off. Then the doctor came every day, and told me I wasn't to fret about it, for he hoped I should get my sight yet.

One day I sat trembling in my chair, with the doctor operating—not trembling at the pain, but for fear I might have been deceived. Somebody stood there, too, holding my hands—for she had got leave to be present. All at once there was a bright flash of lights, and then I felt my head swim, and I fainted dead away, for I could not stand up against the swelling joy that burst upon me.

As keen a pair of eyes, as ready a pair of hands, and as willing and hopeful a heart as I hope are to be found in any workshop in England, Dick Smith; and I'm a humble and thankful man for it. But, Lord bless you, I has my fits of ill temper when things goes three-cornered; and then Patty comes and whispers—God save her—in my ear, when the sun shines again, and I think of old times before my accident, and say to her—

"Eyes shut, Patty. I was in the dark!"

Miscellaneous.

A Banker's Palace.

An invitation to visit Ferrieries, the property of Baron James de Rothschild, is, you will admit, one of the few which are seldom declined, but it is more especially to be appreciated at this season when the atmosphere of Paris is a curious combination of cigar smoke, dust and heated air. You reach the great capitalist's summer retreat by the line of Lagny, where the baron's equipages await the arrival of his guests. To convey a fair idea of the magnificence of this princely dwelling, I feel inclined to refer you to the most glowing page in the "Arabian Nights" tales. It has been my fate to travel in many lands and to have "done" most of the Royal palaces of Europe. In not a single instance can I recall the lavish expenditure of wealth bestowed on the minutest details of ordinary life as is to be remarked at the Chateau of Ferrieres. You enter by a flight of marble steps a vestibule, which opens on one of the most spacious halls in Europe, furnished, however, as a reception room and lighted from the roof, which is of muffled glass, from behind which at night a system of gass illuminates the vast space, somewhat as has been so successfully carried out at the Chatelet. A gallery runs round the upper part of the hall on which suites of party rooms open, while on the ground floor the reception and family apartments open on the hall. Purple velvet *portieres* have an admirable affect at each end of this splendid *salle*, which has been constructed on the most perfect acoustic principles, the result of which is, that the effect of music executed here is marvellous. Ordinary paper hangings are banished, and each room is hung with tapestry, velvet, or silk.

Every single visitor finds at his disposal a suite consisting of a splendid drawing-room boudoir, bedroom, and dressing-room. To enter into details, on every dressing-room table are the ordinary contents of a gorgeous dressing-case. Ivory brushes surmounted with the baron's coronet—silver boxes containing every species of *cosmetique, poudre de riz &c.*—exquisite hand-mirrors, mounted in sculptured ivory, sandal wood or silver. A scent bottle of rare workmanship attracted my attention. As the spring flew back, lo! a jewelled watch, by Brequet, was revealed encased in the top—so, while a fair young lady inhales the perfumed contents, she is informed of the time of day. To mention that hot and cold water pipes are laid on so as to supply each dressing-room is superfluous, and a mere "detail" in an abode where the most thoughtful care has presided over the minutest arrangement.

To describe the thrones taken from the Summer Palaces at Pekin, the jewelled cups from Cellini's chisel, the ceramic from Faenza or Lucca, the crystal beakers from Venice, the hangings of broidered satin—green, bye-the bye, in the Baron's own bed-room—is verily beyond my intellect, and I hesitate not to assert that Menemosyne herself would be puzzled to tell half of all the treasures of art congregated in each single room. It is a positive relief to go out into the grounds, where one's power of attention has fewer calls on it. These said grounds are reached through a series of conservatories and hot-houses, *tapisses* with the loveliest moss, and filled by Fora's choicest gifts, as well as by the rarest specimens of the sculptor's art and enlivened by the bright-winged birds of the tropics. these conservatories may, indeed, be said to rival in beauty, if not in extent, those of far famed Chatsworth. The grounds are diversified by sheets of water, on which fairy boats continually ply, and rendered interesting by the number of yaks, gezelles, antelopes, elands, and foreign animals of all harmless species, which roam at their own sweet will, evidently enjoying this Eden as thoroughly as their own native places. In the absence of himself and his family the Baron's guests are entertained by a repast that would have done honor to Vatel himself. The only comment I permit myself to indulge in is, that the Baron's cellar contributes the finest Madeirs in Europe to the enjoyment of his friends, and that with a truly princely abundance.—*London Star.*

Work and Fee.

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the cheif object of his thoughts; as physically impossible as it is for him to make his dinner the principle object of them. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy-minded people like making money—ought to like it, and to enjoy the sensation of winning it; but the main object of their life is not money; it is something better than money. A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so, and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still, his main notion of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. They like pew-rents and baptismal fees, of course; but yet, if they are brave and well-educated, the pew-rent is not the sole object of their lives, and the baptismal fee is not the sole purpose of the baptism; the clergyman's object is essentially to baptise and preach, not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees, no doubt,—ought to like them; yet if they are brave and well-educated, the entire object of their lives is not fees.—They on the whole desire to cure the sick; and,—if they are good doctors, and the choice were fairly put to them,—would rather cure their patient and lose their fee, than kill him and get it. And so with all other brave and rightly trained men; their work is first, their fee second—very important always, but still second. But in every nation, as I said, there are a vast class who are ill-educated, cowardly and more or less stupid. And with these people just as certainly the fee is first and the work second, as with brave people the work is first and the fee second. And this is no small distinction. It is the whole distinction in a man; distinction between life and death in him, between heaven and hell for him. You cannot serve two masters—you must serve one or the other. If your work is first with you and your fee second, work is your master, and the lord of work, who is God. But if your fee is first with you and your work second, fee is your master, and the lord of fee, who is the devil; and not the devil, but the lowest of devils—the 'least erected fiend that fell.' So there you have it in brief terms: Work first—you are God's servants; fee first—you are the fiend's. And it makes a difference, now and ever, believe me, whether you serve Him who has on His vesture and thigh written, 'King of kings,' and whose service is perfect freedom; or him on whose vesture and thigh the name is written, 'slaves of slaves,' and whose service is perfect slavery.—*Ruskin.*

"Overcrapt" Himself.

One of the peculiar features of the Southwestern dialect is the use of the word *crap* for crop. Thus they will say, "I made right smart of craps this year."—The Colonel once heard this word used with no little significance. While traveling on a steamer, in the Southwest, a singularly assorted couple attracted the attention of all the other passengers. One was a small man, about five feet in height, and weighing not over a hundred pounds. His bride was immense—not a feather lighter than two hundred and fifty pounds.—The rest of the story we shall let the Colonel tell himself. He says: "One day I was standing on the upper-deck of the steamer, while the happy pair were promenading back and for, arm in arm, when a passenger, who was evidently a backwoodsman, approached me, and pointing towards them, said, "Now, don't you sorter reckon that that little man has a leetle bit *overcrapt hisself?*" I concurred with him in what I believed to be the import of his agricultural figure, and observed that, in my opinion, the young gentleman would have his hands full, in the event of any future discord, which should lead to a personal encounter between them. He turned and walked away, remarking, "As sure as yer born, he's a mighty small chance of a man to have such a powerful heap o' wife.

☞ Lord Brougham was pleading before the Court of Queen's Bench, and had labored in vain for some hours to convince the judges of the force of his arguments. He was much irritated at his failure, and had already begun to grumble at their dullness. When the time for rest came on, Lord Brougham went out, and was seen drinking the last drop of two pints of porter. "That's a bad thing to do, said one of his friends, who noticed the act. "It will make you stupid." "It's just what I am trying to do," was the sarcastic reply; "I shall now be able to discuss my case more successfully with the judges"

Social Entertainments.

Mrs. Stowe thus discusses from "the chimney corner," in a late *Atlantic*, about entertaining guest in this country:

"The sum of this whole doctrine of society is that we are to try the value of all modes and forms of social entertainment by their effect in producing real acquaintance and real friendship and good will. The first and rudest form of seeking this is by a great promiscuous party, which simply effects this—that people at least see each other on the outside, and eat together. Next comes all those various forms of reunion, in which the entertainment consists of something higher than staring and eating,—some exercise of the faculties of the guests in music, acting, recitation, reading, &c.; and these are a great advance, because they show people what is in them, and thus lay a foundation for a more intelligent appreciation and acquaintance. These are the best substitute for the expense, show, and trouble of large parties. They are in their nature more refining and intellectual. It is astonishing, when people really put together, in some one club or association, all the different talents for pleasing possessed by different persons, how clever a circle may be gathered—in the least promising neighborhood. A club of ladies in one of our cities has had quite a brilliant success. It is held every Saturday at the house of the members, according to alphabetical sequence. The lady who receives has charge of arranging what the entertainment shall be, whether charade, tableau, reading, recitation, or music; and the interest is much increased by the individual taste shown in the choice of the diversion and the variety which thence follows.

In the summer time, in the country, open air reunions are charming forms of social enter tainment.—Croquet parties, which bring young people together by daylight for a healthy exercise, and end with a moderate share of the evening, are a very desirable amusement. What are called 'lawn teas,' are finding great favor in England, and some parts of our country. They are simply an early tea enjoyed in a sort of picnic style in the grounds about the house. Such an entertainment enables one to receive a great many at a time, without crowding, and being in its very idea rustic and informal, can be arranged with a very little expense or trouble. With the addition of lanterns in the trees and a little music, this entertainment may be carried on far into the evening with a very pretty effect.

As to dancing, I have this much to say of it. Either our houses must all be built over and made larger, or female crinolines must be made smaller, or dancing must continue as it now is, the most absurd and ungraceful of all attempts at amusement. The effort to execute round dances in the limits of modern houses, in the prevailing style of dress, can only lead to developements more startling than agreeable. Dancing in the open air, on the shaven green of lawns, is a pretty and graceful exercise, and there only can full sweep be allowed for the present feminine toilet.

The English breakfast is an institution growing in favor here, and rightfully, too; for a party of fresh, good-natured, well-dressed people, assembled at breakfast on a summer morning, is as nearly perfect a form of reunion as can be devised. All are in full strength from their night's rest; the hour is fresh and lovely, and they are in condition to give each other the very cream of their thoughts, the first keen sparkle of the uncorked nervous system. The only drawback, is that in our busy American life, the most desirable gentlemen often cannot spare their morning hours. Breakfast parties presuppose a condition of leisure; but when they can be compassed, they are perhaps the most perfectly enjoyable of entertainments."

An African Coiffure.

European ladies would be startled at the fact that, to perfect the *coiffure* of a man requires a period of from eight to ten years. However tedious the operation, the result is extraordinary. Latookas wear most exuisite helmets, all of which are formed of their own hair, and are, of course, fixtures. At first sight it appears incredible, but a minute examination shows the wonderful perseverance of years in producing what must be highly inconvenient. The thick, crisp wool is woven with fine twine, formed from the bark of a tree, until it presents a thick network of felt. As the hair grows through this matted substance it is subjected to the same process, until, in the cources of years, a compact substance is formed like a strong felt, about an inch and a half thick, that has been trained into the shape of helmet. A strong rim, of about two inches deep, is formed by sewing it together with thread; and the front part of the helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper: while a piece of the same metal, shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre, and about a foot in length, forms the crest. The frame work of the helmet being completed, it must be perfected by an arrangement of beads, should the owner of the head be sufficiently rich to indulge in the coveted distinction. The beads most in fashion are the red and blue porcelain, about the size of small peas. These are sewn on the surface of the felt, and so beautifully arranged in sections of blue and red, that the entire helmet appears to be formed of beads; and the handsome crest of polished copper, surmounted by ostrich plumes, gives a most dignified and martial appearance to this elaborate head-dress. No helmet is supposed to be complete without a row of cowrie shells stitched around the rim, so as to form a solid edge.

Too much Reading.

I never knew of but one or two fast readers, and readers of many books, whose knowledge was good for anything. Miss Martineau says of herself, that she is the slowest of readers, sometimes a page in an hour; but then, what she reads she makes her own. Do impress this on E—. Girls read too much, and think too little. I will answer for it that there are few girls of eighteen who have not read more books than I have: and as to religious books, I can count on my fingers in two minutes all I ever read, but they are mine. Sir Erskine Perry said the other day that a fortnight ago, in a conversation with Comte, one of the most profound thinkers in Europe, Comte told him that he had read an incredible small number of books these last twenty years, I forgot how many—and scarcely ever a review; but then, what Compte reads lies there fructifying, and comes out a living tree with leaves and fruit.

Multifarious reading weakens the mind more than doing nothing, for it becomes a necessity at last, like smoking, and is an excuse for the mind to lie dormant, while thought is poured in, and run through, a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the idlest of idleness, and leaves more of impotency than others. I do not give myself as a specimen, for my nervous energies are shattered by stump oratory, its excitements and reactions, but I know what reading is, for I could read once, and did. I read hard or not at all, never skimming, never turning aside to more inviting; and Plato, Aristotle, Butler, Thucydides, Sterne, Jonathan Edwards, have passed like iron atoms of blood into my mental constitution.—*F. W. Robertson*

Intelligent Consideration.

Mons. Rolland de Villarceaux has for some years past been busily engaged in the triangulation of a portion of France. It is well known from Prof. Bache's report how abstruse and long are the calculations necessary to attain an accurate triangulation. After working for two years, Mons. Rolland Villarceaux concentrated one of the bases of his labors in a narrow lane near a small village in the neighborhood of Bourges. Here he placed a stone-mark in the ground and made the masons cut in it the scientific hieroglyphics necessary. He then returned to Paris to rest after his long labors. This took place last autumn. The other day he went down to see the mark. It had disappeared. He looked in every directing. No trace of it could be found. While he was anxiously engaged in hunting for the precious stone, the mayor of the village came up, his broad face beaming with self-satisfaction. Monsier le Savant, I know what you are looking for; don't be uneasy. I know where your stone is. Mons. de Villarceaux could have hugged the old fellow, he was so delighted. The mayor went on to say; "I saw you attached great importance to that stone, and after you went away, noticing the idle boys of the village were going to injure it, I had it taken up and stored in the garret of my house; there it is now as brand new as it was when you placed it there." A cold perspiration bathed Mons. de Villarceaux's face; he came near fainting. Two years of hard labor were lost. "O Tray, if you knew what trouble you have given your master."

Purity of Character.

Henry Ward Beecher draws the following beautiful parallels:

Over the beauty of the plum and apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—a soft delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that it is gone at once. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew—arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again where it was when the dew fell slightly upon it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains lakes and trees blended in a beautiful fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of the palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frost work, and which when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make wholly again. Its effect can not be eradicated; it can only be forgotten.

☞ In a trial at Buffalo of an action brought by a livery-stable keeper against a man who had hired a horse and chaise of him, and smashed up the latter most essentially and the former somewhat, Tom Hallenback was called as witness. "Do you know this horse, Mr. Witness?" "Yes sir, I owned him formerly." "What's your business?" "I am the city sexton." "For what reason did you sell him."—"Why the truth is that he was too slow for my business, and I let him go to a livery-stable man!"

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the central part of the town of Manchester, Me., and located very pleasantly on the shore of Cobbossee Lake, on the best road from Augusta to Portland—five miles from Augusta and four from Hallowell. The buildings are very commodious in every respect, and consist of a two-story house, genteelly finished and painted, outside and in, with marble mantle pieces. Among the apartments are parlors, with sliding doors, a sitting, dining room and kitchen, with closets, a hall running through the second story, with door opening on piazza. In the yard, black-heart cherry trees, sweet scented shrubbery and choice roses. Also, an ice-house and wood shed, two barns and stable, with cellars, and other buildings. Never-failing running water supplies the house and barn. There are one hundred and fifty acres of land, $5,500 worth of wood, bark, and timber to spare, and leave enough for family use. The remainder is divided into pasturage and tillage, with excellent orchard of the varieties of fruit desired, with plums, gooseberries, cranberries, currants, &c. There is on this Farm a valuable Quarry, similar and equal to the Hallowell Ledge; also, an extensive peat bed.

I am so circumstanced at the present time, that I wish to sell my place, as above described, at a great bargain. Will sell the Farming Tools and Crops, if desired, and immediate possession given. Terms of payment made easy. Any one wishing to purchase a homestead, will call and examine my place. Call on the subscriber on the premises. WINSLOW HAWKES.

Manchester, 7th mo. 10, 1866. 36tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

At Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY September 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the well known "ELDRIDGE PLACE," situated near Coburn's Corner, North Pittston, containing 12 acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, on which there is a good orchard, and a very

Commodious Dwelling House,

carriage house, wood shed, work shop, and barn, all substantially built and in complete repair; is well supplied with pure water, and is one of the most pleasant locations in that pleasant village.

Also at the same time and place, 100 ACRES OF WOODLAND, known as the "*Strong Meadow Lot*," situated one mile from Coburn's Corner, four miles from Gardiner, and the same distance from Hallowell, on which there is a large and valuable Peat Meadow. Also a general assortment of Farming Tools, fixtures, &c.

A rare opportunity is here offered for a rich bargain. The property will be sold without reserve. Terms liberal. For information inquire on the premises of GEO. A. MARSHALL.

J. K. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

North Pittston, Aug. 15, 1866. 3w37

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Farm for Sale—100 Acres,

50 under excellent cultivation, and 50 pasturage and heavily wooded with large amount of ash timber fit for market; two acres of old and four of young orchard, grafted; 30 pear trees and as many plum and cherry trees of the best varieties and handsomest growth. Cottage house with two L's—running water in each; six wells; cut 45 tons of English hay this year; two acres meadow and muck; large barn and two story stable, with cellars under both, and water, and other farm buildings.

Terms $3,500 cash.

Also 50 acres adjoining—20 tillage, rest heavily wooded and timbered with ash, and 11 acres of orchard; no buildings. Terms $1,200 cash.

The above lots are one mile from Readfield Corner and four miles from Winthrop; convenient to markets, schools, churches, seminary and college, with as fine society as can be found, will be sold separately or together. Apply to

MRS. ABIGAIL HUNT,
Administratrix of Francis Hunt, *Jr.*

Readfield, July 21, 1866. 33tf

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated on the west side of the river in AUGUSTA, two miles from the Bridge, on the Mill road. Said farm consists of 17 acres of choice land, in a good state of cultivation, is well watered and well fenced. Also a good orchard. A house and barn—the house 27 by 37, containing two large rooms, two sleeping rooms, entries, pantry and two closets below, with chambers; the barn is 20 by 40. There is 3½ acres of barley, 1½ potatoes, ½ corn, and cut 10 tons hay this season. There is also three cords of old dressing. The subscriber wishes to change his business, and will give a good bargain if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

3w37 GEORGE E. CROWELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Augusta, on the east side of the river, one mile above the bridge on the river road. Said farm contains one hundred acres of good land, mostly clay loam—cut last year forty tons of hay, can easily be made to cut seventy-five; good wood lot, a young and thrifty orchard. A good set of buildings—a two story brick house and L, contains eleven good, finished rooms in good repair and convenient; a good cistern in the cellar. Granary, woodshed, stable, hog-house, hen-house and sheep-house; barn 40 by 45. It is well supplied with water and well fenced. Any one wishing to purchase one of the most pleasant situations on the Kennebec, had better call imm